The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872. | NUMBER 94.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

ORIENT
INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - - $651,000

CONNECTICUT
FIRE INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - - $650,000

Eastern
INSURANCE CO.,
OF BANGOR.
Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - Over $400,000

LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Gross Assets - - - - - - - - $8,861,173.88
Total Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Fund - - - - - - $1,421,921.53
Net Assets - - - - - - - - $7,439,252.35

The above Companies have but small losses by the great Boston fire, and will, of course, pay all losses in full.

Parties desiring first-class indemnity will not fail to see the superior security offered through our agency.

R. W. HOSMER & CO.,
142 LaSalle-st.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720

Local Committee.
J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us in

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,
Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.
FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN
CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 87.

GENERAL NOTICES.

STEAM HEATING.

Estimates furnished on application. General steam jobbing.
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
76 West Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FATHER BURKE AND FROUDE.

See the IRISH WORLD for full reports of Father Burke's reply to Froude, the English historian.

BOSTON ILLUSTRATED.

The IRISH WORLD for this week contains a splendid bird's-eye view illustration of the city of Boston; also Franklin-st. on Fire; the Ruins of the Burnt District, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feather Dusters
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st. Chicago.

SEGARS.

Lewis Moss, Importer of Havana Segars, has opened his New Store at 121 South Clark-st. Dealers and consumers will find the largest and best selected stock in the West. Prices as low as any other Importing House in the United States. Lewis Moss, 121 South Clark-st. Send for price list.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.
SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st.
WEST SIDE—Corner Randolph and Halsted.

Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; Issue Certificates of Deposit; Furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; Transact Commercial Banking in all its branches.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER.
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Republic Insurance Certificates
Bought and sold by O. G. BRYANT, Private Banker, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS
In every grade for
MEN AND BOYS.
The largest stock in the city, all of our own manufacture.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
45 and 47 West Madison-st.,
Under Sherman House, and
876 STATE STREET.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
Of every description. LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
45 and 47 West Madison-st.,
Under Sherman House.
876 STATE-STREET.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING MATERIALS AND Building Felt.
Send for Circular and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 Monroe-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A first-class Safe, of large size, as good as new, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

FOR SALE.
A small job printing office, with power, quarter-medium Globe press, and eighth-medium Gordon press; a fine assortment of type. Presses and type nearly new. A good investment for a practical printer. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at MARDER, LUSE & CO.'s Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FLOUR.
Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by LYON & ..., Commission Merchants, 183 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELLINGTON BROS. & CO.
We are uninjured by the fire, and are doing business as usual at 66 Chauncy-st., corner of Bedford, Boston.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Regular communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, Nov. 21, 1872, at the Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Members will please take notice and attend, as business of importance will be before the lodge.
B. F. DE LONG, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Internal Revenue Law.

Reduction of Revenue Officials, and Consolidation of the Department.

Our Relations with Mexico of the Most Cordial Character.

A Brace of Murderers to Be Hanged.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROPOSED INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The following bill, drawn by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be submitted to the Congressional Committees of Ways and Means, and of Finance, at their first sitting, at the approaching session. It is one of the most important pieces of legislation that will be recommended, and will cause a greater interest in every portion of the country than any that will be suggested. The object, as will be seen, is to abolish, at an early date, the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and have the business of those officers performed in the Revenue Bureau by clerks. It is held that the office of Assessor is no longer necessary; that the little business remaining may be done by Collectors, Supervisors, and resident officers. The bill as given below meets the approval of the President, who has given it much attention, and also of Secretary Boutwell, and the leading Supervisors throughout the country. Both the President, in his message, and Boutwell in his annual report to Congress, will urge the passage of a similar measure. There are now 230 Assessors in commission, whose salaries average $5,000 each per year, making in salaries of assessors alone, $1,150,000. There are 1,300 Assistant Assessors who make five dollars per day each, or $1,950,000 per year of 100 working days. The following are the main features of the bill:

Be it enacted &c., That on and after the —— day of 1873, the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue shall cease to exist, and that, Thereafter all duties imposed by law on Assessors and Assistant Assessors, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be and the same are hereby transferred to, and imposed on, Collectors of Internal Revenue, to be performed by themselves or by their deputies; and that all returns and reports required by law to be made to the said Assessors and Assistant Assessors shall be made to the said Collectors or to their deputies; and that each of said Assessors shall transfer to such revenue officer as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose, all books, papers, and other property belonging to the Government in his possession, or in that of any Assistant Assessors, and shall file with his final account an inventory thereof in detail, with the receipt of said revenue officer therefor; *provided* that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required to make the inquiry, determination, and assessments of the following taxes, to-wit: For deficiencies imposed by the provisions of Section 20 of an Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 20, 1868, as amended by a subsequent act, semi-annually; on the deposits, capital, and circulation of each person, bank association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, imposed by the provisions of Section 110 of an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes approved June 30, 1864, as amended by subsequent acts; upon distilled spirits imposed by the first proviso of Section 14 of an Act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1864; upon tobacco, snuff, and cigars, imposed by Section 60 of an Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, and for other purposes, approved June 6, 1872; *provided, further*, that the said Commissioner shall certify such assessments, when made, to the proper Collectors, respectively, who shall proceed to collect taxes so certified in the same manner as assessments on lists are now collected.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that all special taxes imposed by law, including the tax on stills or worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required to procure appropriate stamps for the payment of such taxes; and the provisions of Sections 26 and 101 of an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 20, 1868, and all other provisions of law relating to the preparation of stamps for distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and cigars, so far as applicable, are hereby extended so as to include such stamps, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations relative thereto, *provided* that every person engaged in any business avocation or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco pedlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall violate this provision of law, by negligence, or refusal, or otherwise, shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That Section 110 of an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as subsequently amended, that the returns therein required to be made shall be made and rendered semi-annually, on the 1st day of December and the 1st day of June, in duplicate, to the Collector of the proper district respectfully, one copy of which shall then be transmitted by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Act entitled an Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 20, 1868, as amended by subsequent acts, be further amended as follows, to wit: That Section 5 be amended so that the duplicate statement of the "run" required to be returned by the Assistant Assessor of the district shall be hereafter transmitted by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that Section 19 be amended so that one of the duplicate returns therein required to be sent by the Assistant Assessor of the district shall be hereafter transmitted by the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that Section 28 be so amended that all of the additional commission of one-half of 1 per cent on the amounts on the tax on distilled spirits therein allowed shall hereafter be paid to the Collector receiving the tax; that Section 50 be so amended as to authorize the appointment of fifty Revenue Agents; that Section 50 be so amended that in case any pedler refuses to exhibit a proper certificate from the Collector of his district, and fails to show cause why the property seized shall not be forfeited; proceedings for its forfeiture shall be taken and had under the general provisions of the Internal Revenue laws, relating to forfeitures; that Section 103 be so amended that its provisions are extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

APPOINTED.

The President made his words good to-day on the subject of the Philadelphia Postmastership, by appointing George W. Fairman, the candidate of the citizens and business men of Philadelphia, instead of Truman, the candidate of Cameron, Hartranft, and the "ring." The name will be sent to the Senate on the first day of the session.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is confined to his room, at the White House, with serious illness. He is 87 years old, and it is feared he will not recover. He is unable to move about without assistance.

Secretary Belknap will return here from Iowa on Monday or Tuesday next, and it is probable that the new Major General to succeed General Meade will be appointed shortly afterward.

Senator Sherman arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the President.

THE CHICAGO-BOSTON RELIEF FUND.

The difficulties with regard to the unexpended balance of the Chicago relief fund yet due from this place, do not appear to be settled. Yet R. I. Merrick, as Chairman of the local committee for the disbursement of this fund, to-day addressed a short letter to Governor Cooke, demanding that the balance due of $25,000 be at once turned over to him for disbursement. The reply of the Governor will be forthcoming to-morrow. Mr. Merrick claims the disposition of this money under the terms of the Legislative act authorizing the sum to be raised. What the Governor will say in response to this demand may be inferred from an editorial on the subject, in one of the morning papers here, which most particularly represents his views and interests. This editorial sets forth that this balance of $25,000 has laid in the District Treasury for some months past uncalled for, and it was supposed by the District authorities that it would not be asked for, inasmuch as it had been published to the world that no more pecuniary aid was needed for Chicago, which statement was corroborated by the fact that the Masonic Relief Association of Chicago had, after a thorough examination, satisfied itself that the suffering poor had been provided for, and had returned to the Grand Lodge of the District some $900 as its proportion of the money contributed by the Masons of the country, and which it was found was not needed in the burnt city. This article concludes as follows: "The authorities of the District did not and do not now recognize Mr. Merrick's authority to receive the money in question. The other portion of the appropriation has been disbursed on the order of the Mayor of Chicago, and, as stated in substance to the applicant named, the remainder will be placed to his credit whenever he makes application in the manner he has done heretofore. If the money is needed for Boston let the Mayor so signify, and it will be put to his order as quick as a warrant can be drawn. This much and nothing more. While on this subject a question arises, has this District authority to pay $25,000 to Chicago for the relief of Boston people, when the law making the appropriation distinctly says that it shall be applied exclusively to the relief of the suffering people of Chicago?"

THE STEAMBOAT LOBBY

promise the largest and most influential attendance in Congress this winter. There was a powerful clashing of interests when the Steamboat bill passed last winter, and the opposition to the present law will be resumed as soon as Congress fairly commences work. The Western steamboat interests are prepared to support the bill as it stands. The influence of the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to be, as it has always been, against the bill in its present shape.

DENIAL.

Senator Harlan's *Chronicle*, to-day, denies that there is to be any change in the President's Southern policy. The ground is taken that such action would amount to a confession that the policy of the President in the past towards this section was unjust and unfair.

To the Associated Press.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Committee on Appropriations at their meeting to-day took up the Indian Appropriation bill, and nearly completed action upon it.

INTERVIEWED.

The Hon. William G. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, had a long interview with the President to-day, during which the Philadelphia Postmastership was talked over freely.

TO BE HANGED.

Barney Woods, convicted of the murder of S. M. Cheeseman, of New York, will be hanged on the 25th inst, the Attorney General having decided against his application for a commutation of sentence. Charles Johnson, convicted of the murder of his wife, will be hanged on the 10th of December.

A motion for a new trial for Charles H. O. Brien, a policeman recently convicted, is now pending. Should the motion be denied, he will also be hangeg.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our Minister to Mexico, Nelson, had a long interview with President Grant, this afternoon, in relation to the condition of affairs in that country. He speaks in terms of praise of the new President of that Republic, and particularly of his intelligence and desire to preserve and strengthen the friendship now existing between his own country and the United States. There seems to be no obstacle in the way of concluding a new convention extending the time for disposing of the remaining claims before the United States and Mexican Commission, which by limitation will expire under the present Convention in February next.

It is stated that the Mexican President is anxious for such extension, and will appoint an Agent in good faith to carry out the design of the Commission, in the place of Guzman, by whose action the proceedings were for some weeks interrupted. The preliminary steps have already been taken for a new Convention.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is to-day given out, upon the authority of the Administration, that the interview of the Pennsylvania politicians with the President, relative to the Philadelphia Post Office, was of the most pleasant character, and that the delegation only asked that if the Civil Service rules were to be disregarded, Truman might be appointed. To this the President replied that he intended to be governed by the Civil Service rules in all future appointments. The President is firm in this position. Certain politicians who have determined to attack the Civil Service machinery in Congress, have used this interview as the basis of an extravagant sensationalism.

WESTERN MARINE HOSPITALS.

Dr. Woodworth, of the Treasury Department, starts to-day upon an inspection tour of the Western United States Marine Hospitals.

CANDIDATES.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is named as a candidate for Boutwell's place.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, is a new candidate for the Speakership. He has the support of Brownlow.

Tisdale, Fenton's Secretary, is a candidate for the Marshalship of the Supreme Court, *vice* Parsons, elected to Congress from the Cleveland district.

THE MESSAGE.

The President being engaged on his message, will receive but few visitors before the meeting of Congress.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has arrived here from Chicago, with his family.

CINCINNATI.

The National Commercial Convention—Baptist Sunday School Convention—Ohio River Improvement.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—The St. Louis Committee of Arrangements for the National Commercial Convention have just notified Hon. N. B. Bishop, President of the Convention which was held in Baltimore last year, that they have changed the time of holding the next Convention from the third Monday in November, as appointed by the last convention, and called the convention to meet at St. Louis, on Wednesday, Dec. 11. In pursuance of this notice, Mr. Bishop has issued a call on all bodies entitled to representation to appoint their delegates.

The National Baptist Sunday School Convention and Institute met in this city to-day, and organized by electing Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, President; Vice Presidents, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and Clement Leach, of Illinois; Secretaries, George M. Vanderlip, of New York, and G. Syreck, of the District of Columbia.

Committees have been appointed on resolutions, but have not yet reported.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day took action adverse to the city contributing a million and a quarter in bonds for the proposed Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroads.

The Ohio River Improvement Commission met this morning. A voluminous paper on the plan of improving the river was read by Captain James E. Worral, civil engineer, of Harrisburg, Pa. This afternoon a proposition to invite the States bordering on the Mississippi River to send delegates met favor in the discussion, and was referred to a committee for further action.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Probabilities—On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and New England States, clearing cold weather, and southwesterly to northwesterly winds. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, high barometers, generally clear weather, and winds veering to the northwesterly. In the Northwest, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and falling barometers, extending to-morrow to the lower Ohio Valley and to the Upper Lakes, with snow.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 20.—Winter has fairly set in. The ice on the river, above the dam in Aurora, has been strong enough to bear people, who have crossed over it for the past three days. Frost extends in the ground hereabouts about ten inches.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 20.—The weather continues extremely cold, the mercury ranging below zero. Travel on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad is still obstructed for a distance of 150 miles.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 20.—The weather is intensely cold.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 20.—The Mississippi River is reported frozen over at and above Prairie du Chien, and near LaCrosse. The weather is very cold here.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—Fourteen inches of snow fell here to-day.

The Poultry Disease.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Further reports have been received to-day confirming the previous report of the disease among the poultry.

SNOWED UP.

Fears Entertained of a Terrible Calamity in Minnesota.

Eight Hundred Track-Layers Snowed Up on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

Their Supply of Provisions Limited, and Communication Cut Off.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 20.—Gloomy news may be anticipated from Minnesota. The track-layers on the extension of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad were approaching the western State line at the rate of two miles daily when the terrible storm of last Thursday night enveloped them and cut them off from communication with the civilized world. The working force numbers over 800 men; and, so sanguine were the expectations that the favorable weather would outlast November, that no preparation was made to avert the calamity which, it is feard, has befallen them. Only a limited supply of provisions was kept in store; for, although 100 miles distant from the telegraph, construction trains maintained regular communication with Sleepy Eye, the nearest white settlement. When intelligence of the storm reached Winona, Mr. J. H. Stewart, the General Superintendent, started out with two locomotives and a train of cars; but, so heavy and deep were the snowdrifts, and so intense the cold, that, up to Saturday morning, they had not passed New Ulm. There two additional locomotives were attached to the train. Then, taking on board rations for thirty days, and 150 men, besides materials with which to fit up boarding accommodations in the cars for the storm-beseiged party, the train was again started. Slowly a passage way was forced through drifts eight and ten feet deep, and, even where the snow did not exceed one foot in depth, so hard was it packed that recourse was had to shovels before an advance could be made. On Sunday the train had penetrated 25 miles. Meantime the storm raged with a violence unprecedented, and, when last heard from, on Tuesday night, the relief train was stuck fast in the ever-accumulating snow, 40 miles west of Sleepy Eye, and 80 miles short of the suffering track-men. Yesterday morning the telegraph wires were down west of St. Peter; and latest reports from Winona, in the afternoon, state that the wind had increased into a furious gale. For six days the storm has continued with unabated fury. The painful impression created is, that the men at the end of the track will actually starve before relief can reach them. No supplies are known to be accessible, for, in order to secure a valuable land grant, the line is being constructed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, in advance of the Government surveys, far into a country inhabited only by a few adventurous squatters and sickly Indians. The men have with them a large number of horses and mules; and, if compelled by the necessity whose only law is self-preservation, they may be forced to the same famishing straits as were Napoleon's decimated army in the retreat from Russia.

WALL STREET

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—In the money market to-day a marked change occurred. During the morning money was very stringent, and ⅛ per cent *per diem* for call loans, but after the announcement was made that the Treasury had accepted $2,000,000 bonds offered, and would pay for the same in legal tender notes, there was an easier feeling, and call loans declined to 7 per cent gold. Afterwards the market hardened again, and some business was done at 1-32 *per diem*, but towards the close of bank hours, rates were 5 to 7 per cent. The discount market continues close. The minimum rate for prime paper is 12 per cent.

The *Express* says this evening, "The 1,800 National Banks begin to be a little restive as to the purpose of Secretary Boutwell to force an exchange of their securities. The banks insist upon a reduction of tax on circulation and deposits, which tax supports the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, and rolls up a surplus of about $17,000,000. There is some talk at the Treasury of increasing the deposits of security for banking to 100 per cent instead of 90, and requiring an elastic specie reserve, small at first, but gradually increasing when banking business rests on a specie basis. The circulating notes to be issued are to be legal tenders and the bank notes to be called in. This scheme is to bring about specie payments by gradually locking up a large portion of gold, and distributing the notes in a way that the banks will lose their identity, so far as their currency is concerned, and the United States become the redeeming agency."

The report that Thiers had resigned and MacMahon had been appointed President of the French Republic was much discussed among the foreign bankers. The report at one time had a slight influence on gold and foreign exchanges.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firmer, with an improved demand and a decreased supply of bills.

GOLD

opened weak, and declined to 113⅛, but afterwards advanced to 113⅛, and finally reacted to 113⅛.

STOCKS.

The stock market was more active, and advanced with some excitement in Northwestern, Pacific Mail, and Erie. The market closed firm.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull and heavy.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened steady, but quiet. The demand for shipping brands is limited for present delivery, but good for next month. Family grades were dull and heavy. At the close, the market was irregular; shipping brands steady, and family active; medium extras heavy and irregular. In wheat, there was little doing; higher prices for spring checked the shipping and milling demand. Choice white winter is much wanted. The market closes steady and fairly active, the demand chiefly for export. Winter is held with much confidence. Pork was weak; mess nominal in a wholesale way. Cut meats generally quiet. Sales 250 very light pickled hams at 12½c. Bacon moderately active; long clear quoted at 8¼c on spot; sales 100 boxes city short clear for December at 8½c; 25 boxes short clear on spot at 9c. Lard steady.

The Horse Disease.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The epizootic has at last made its appearance here, and all the livery stables have suspended business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 20.—There must be nearly or quite 100 horses sick here to-day. The livery stables are closed. There are few severe cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 20.—No well authenticated case of epizootic has yet appeared here. Some horse reported sick with it proves to have something else the matter. It is all around us, however.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 20.—The epizootic is in full blast in Aurora and vicinity, nearly all the horses having retired from use and gone into bran-mashes. The express matter is conveyed from the office in Aurora to the depot in a wheelbarrow, and strangers' baggage at the hotels is principally delivered in the same manner. One enterprising milkman has come down to a handcart in delivering his milk, and is accompanied about the city by his wife and two small boys. A perceptible rise is already shown in wood and other articles brought from the country, and the prospects are that very serious pecuniary loss will be experienced before the disease abates.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—The horse distemper has spread to such an extent that there are now but few horses in the city that have escaped the contagion, and all branches of business are suffering in consequence. The price of team work has advanced 100 per cent within the last few days, and is likely to advance still further. Eliot & Co., brewers, are using oxen for the delivery of their beer, and it seems not improbable that the demand for oxen, to take the place of horses, will become quite general; but, as the number of working cattle in LaSalle County is extremely limited, and farmers' horses are suffering equally with others, the question how to supply such a demand becomes a perplexing one.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—The epizootic is not spreading, and street-cars resumed their trips to-day. Snow is falling to-night, and the dampness may cause an increase of the malady.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—The epizootic to-day shows quite favorable signs of abatement, although a large number of severe, and in some instances fatal, cases are reported. Five deaths are reported to-day, one of the number being valued at $1,300. The majority of the horses first attacked are reported recovering slowly. Quite a number of horses appeared on the streets to-day. One or two omnibuses commenced the regular transfer of passengers to and from the trains. The hackmen have obtained a number of teams from the country not yet attacked by the disease, and resumed business, charging only ordinary prices. Large numbers of oxen are offered for sale daily, and the city is already overstocked. One yoke sold to-day as low as $45. Up to yesterday prices reached $150 to $200 a yoke.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 20.—The epizootic is extending very slowly. A livery stable in Moline has been attacked by it.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—The horse disease is on the decline, though as yet the street-cars run only occasionally.

NEW YORK.

Comments of the Press on the Frequency of Murder—Summary Justice Advocated—Illness of Horace Greeley—Father Burke on Froude—Water Works—Aid for the Danes—The Roumanians—O'Neill's Funeral—Carriage Builders' Association—No Chicken Disease in New York—Arrival of Stanley—Breach of Promise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The apparent impossibility of punishing any murderer by legal process in New York is a text treated in all the journals, and a peremptory demand is made for reform. It is probable that the murderer King would have been lynched by an excited crowd in the street the day before yesterday if the police had not evaded them.

The *Post* says: "We are not sure that a few doses of lamp-post justice, administered by indignant citizens, would not have had a good effect during decade through which we have just passed."

Even the *Tribune* goes in for hemp, remarking: "While hanging is the penalty for murder, murderers should be hung. ... blood is not avenged at all. We are very near social disorganization. ... nearly thirty murderers now in the Tombs, some have been locked up for nearly two years. Many witnesses have been bribed to leave the city. The slip-shod method of prosecution was exemplified to-day in the trial of the Frenchman, Andre, for killing his alleged unfaithful wife. The prosecutor asked for an adjournment, because a certain woman has left the city, and there appears to be a difficulty in finding anybody else to prove that the person killed was Mrs. Andre. Two of the most hardened assassins in the "Tombs," Foster and Murphy, were sentenced to death, but have been granted new trials. In the cases of Stokes and Heggi, the alleged poisoner, the juries disagreed. The others have not been tried, but, relying on the insanity dodge, are ready for the farce."

The Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature has nearly stamped out the publishing of obscene books in the city, some of the dealers having been sentenced to the Penitentiary, and others removing their dens to adjacent States. The Society have turned their attention to physicians and druggists who sell merchandise regarded as immoral. Dr. Julian was arrested and brought before Commissioner Osborn to-day on the charge of depositing in the United States mail a circular advertising for sale objectionable rubber goods. Bail was first fixed at $5,000, but after argument reduced to $2,000, this being the first case of the kind brought before the Federal authorities. It is claimed by the prosecution that these circulars are obscene publications within the meaning of the statute.

The Assistant Aldermanic Committee on Railroads held a meeting this afternoon to hear the views of the public in regard to the resolution authorizing the use of steam dummies on city railroads. A large number of intelligent citizens were present, and the drift of opinion was strongly in favor of discarding horses for steam. Mr. Peek said he represented a Steam Street Car Company, and described the working of the car. He said it ran smoothly and was more economical than a horse car; that steam could be utilized to heat the car, and the car could be stopped within a distance of six feet. The Committee has the subject under advisement.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Tribune* says, this morning, of Mr. Greeley that he has been seriously unwell since his wife's death, from nervous prostration, resulting mainly from the severe strain upon his nervous system through a want of rest and sleep during the last month of her illness. Nothing but his remarkable strength of constitution has enabled him to give attention to his recent duties, but it may be safely trusted to restore him speedily to his usual vigorous health.

Every part of the Academy of Music was crowded last night to hear Father Burke on "Oliver Cromwell," in reply to Mr. Froude. He spoke two hours and a half.

Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, says it will take $3,500,000 to give the city an adequate supply of water, and he recommends an immediate appropriation of that amount.

War is making on the system of opening streets that has prevailed, whereby political favorites were made rich at the expense of property-owners and the city.

The funeral of Anthony F. O'Neill, who was shot by James C. King, on Monday, took place to-day from St. Stephen's Church. The wife and mother of the deceased and a few friends were present.

At a meeting of the Carriage Builders' National Association to-day, A. A. Wheeler, of Kentucky, and A. Woeber, of Iowa, were made Vice Presidents. A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting the propriety of having a uniform track of road wagons throughout the United States.

The Danish Consul in this city makes a public appeal for immediate aid for his countrymen who lost their property by the recent severe storms in Europe, and who are now in positive want.

Stanley arrived by the Cuba, and was escorted up the bay by a delegation from the Geographical societies and the *Herald* Club.

Scannel and King will be tried in December.

Dr. Nathan Newton has received a verdict of $7,000 from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, for injuries received in falling from one of the open cars, his ground of suit being that the guard of the car was loose, and not properly attached.

Julius E. Julian was held to bail in $2,000, for mailing obscene circulars to boarding-schools, and elsewhere.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, has filed his answer to the complaint of Mrs. Wade, in which she seeks $100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The reply attacks the plaintiff's character, and promises proof of the allegation upon trial.

The family of Wm. M. Tweed has returned home in the "Cuba."

Mr. Stanley will have his first reception in America at the Lotos Club, on Friday evening.

A distinguished assemblage met at the St. James Hotel, to-night, to further the objects of an Industrial Exhibition in New York. General Diven presided in the absence of General Dix, the head of the organization, and stated the ground had been purchased for the proposed edifice, in the best location in New York at a cost of $1,700,000. Among other speeches were Chauncey M. Depew, Augustus Maverick, and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

Steamboat Disaster.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 20.—The steamer Manitoban, arrived from Lake Superior, reports that the steamer Chicora struck a rock in the lake and sank. Steam pumps were procured and she was run to Sault St. Marie, where her cargo is being discharged in a damaged condition.

THE FIRE DEMON.

Another Serious Conflagration in Boston.

Destructive Fire in Jersey City—Loss About $1,000,000.

Fires Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—A thorough alarm, made more genuine by recent events, has just called out the Fire Department of this city and adjoining cities to meet what promised to be a serious conflagration. The scene of disaster was the great printing house of Rand & Avery, on Cornhill, at the head of Washington street, a large five-story building, filled with printing and publishing machinery, and one of the largest establishments of the class in New England. The engines from Charlestown, South Boston, Somerville, and Chelsea were summoned by the second general fire alarm. The adjoining buildings on Cornhill running through to Brattle street were for a time in great danger, but by strenuous exertions the fire was confined to the Rand & Avery premises, where a very thorough destruction took place. You in Chicago can imagine the sensation caused by these closely recurring alarms, and stories that the Mormons were trying to burn Boston were freely afloat among the more timorous. But these are only a return of usual city experiences, and the firemen were equal to the occasion.

By a singular coincidence, this latest fire is exactly in the direction of a long talked-of improvement,—the extension of Washington street,—and the great printing house would, at no distant day, have been removed. It will probably hasten, and make more available, the extensive system of street improvements now earnestly begun, and to be carried out, though it may call for some legislation.

The propositions are taking shape for a thorough reform in the street system of the burned district. The main features of the plan are the widening of Washington street, on the easterly side, to eighty feet, between Milk and Summer streets; of Summer street on the northerly side to fifty-five feet; of Broad street on the water side one hundred feet from Summer street to Atlantic avenue; of Milk on the southerly side to fifty feet; of Water to fifty feet; of Federal on the easterly side to seventy feet; of Congress on the easterly side to sixty feet, from Broad to Milk streets, and to eighty feet from Milk to State streets; of Devonshire on the easterly side to sixty feet, between Milk and Franklin; the straightening of Devonshire and Otis, between Franklin and Summer; the widening of Purchase street on the southerly side to fifty feet, between Federal and Pearl; the widening of High street to fifty feet between Congress and Pearl; the widening of Franklin street at its foot to fifty, and its extension to Pearl, opposite Sturgis; the extension of Pearl and Milk to Congress; the extension of Oliver straight from Milk to Kilby; the extension and widening of Hawley street to forty feet; the widening of Arch, on the westerly side, to forty feet.

It is thought desirable to have a broad avenue through the city as a fire barrier, and on which large public buildings could be erected. This may be done by the extension of Federal street to State street, eighty feet wide, and opening School street the same width from Federal street, thus making a fire barrier in that direction.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, flames burst forth from the upper windows and roof of Rand & Avery's extensive printing house, No. 3 Cornhill, near the foot of Washington street. The flames shot furiously up to a great height, and a strong northerly wind carried showers of burning cinders over the buildings on the easterly side of Washington street and across to State street. In response to the general fire alarm sounded, the firemen were promptly on the spot, and the steamers at once opened play from State and Washington streets, Cornhill, and other points adjacent to the fire, and in thirty minutes the flames, which threatened another great conflagration, were subdued and confined to the limits in which they first broke out. The general fire alarm and the grand illumination caused by the shooting flames caused a great commotion, and immense crowds of excited people gathered from all parts of the city to the scene of the conflagration. The military which has been kept up since the great fire were of important service, forming a cordon across the streets, keeping back the crowd, and giving the firemen ample room for the most efficient service. Rand & Avery were almost entirely burned out. They had one of the largest and best appointed book and job printing establishments in New England, employing some 200 hands.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—A fire at Port Washington, Wis., this afternoon, destroyed the large grain warehouse owned by J. Goldsmith & Co., and several barns and dwelling houses. The loss is $10,000, which is fully insured.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 20.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Margaret McGee, in the Third Ward of this city, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, with a part of her furniture. The loss is about $3,000; insurance, $2,100.

Rand & Avery employed some 300 persons, 50 of whom were girls. There was a large number of power presses of different kinds in the building and a large amount of books and pamphlets partly finished, which will be a total loss. Rand & Avery estimate their loss at $250,000, insured mostly in Boston offices. The following is a list of the other losses, which were more or less insured—mostly in Boston offices: Abbot's bindery, $3,000; Adams & Baker's bindery, $3,000; Congregational Publishing Society, $40,000; Henry Hoyt, book publisher, $20,000; the *Congregationalist* newspaper, $2,000, and the building, which was owned by the fifty associates, about $30,000. The fire originated in the press room of Rand & Avery.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—The *Herald* publishes an account of a destructive conflagration, on Sunday last, in the village of New London, Huron County, which consumed a row of frame building in the heart of the business portion of the town. An entire block was burned over. The total loss is about $50,000. Among the losers are Gregory & Van Horn's dry goods store, Boiville's clothing store, McClellan's drug and hardware store, Runyan's boot, shoe, and leather store, McCreary's grocery store, Thompson's cigar and news store, Kimball's confectionery, Emslie's fancy goods store, Briggs & Day's grocery, the Post Office, a livery stable, two billiard saloons, a photograph gallery, two dentists' offices, and several families.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Schmidt & Co's malt house, in Brooklyn, and 50,000 bushels of malt, were burned this morning. The loss is $50,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—About 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in Perrin & Hance's steam saw-mill, on Fourteenth street, near Henderson street, Jersey City, destroying the building and surrounding lumber yards. Loss, $15,000. The flames extended to Jarvis & Henwood's tobacco inspection warehouse, bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Provost and Henderson streets, containing about 5,000 hogsheads of tobacco. Loss on tobacco about $1,200,000. Loss on building about $18,000, which was insured principally in New York companies. The store house destroyed was a building 400x200 feet, one story and attic high, and filled with tobacco recently received over the Erie Road, and belonging to a large number of firms, who are supposed to be insured, though it is uncertain. In close proximity was an immense six-story building containing fully five thousand hogsheads of tobacco, which fortunately escaped injury, though the wooden shutters to the windows, painted to represent iron, were somewhat charred. The newly-erected shops of the Erie Railroad, also close at hand, were not injured, though for a time in great danger. The dwellings in the vicinity, which were a great many, built of wood and occupied by laborers, were soon emptied of the contents, but were saved by the firemen.

The loss on the tobacco is variously estimated, though the most intelligent statement we have been able to procure places the quantity burned at 2,000 hogsheads, which would bring the loss in the vicinity of $600,000 to $800,000. The burned saw-mill was insured for $11,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—News has just reached here of the destruction of two woolen mills in this State by fire, viz: Hamlin & Sons' mill at Auburn, Oakland County. Loss, $17,000; insured for $10,000. Also the Constantine mills; loss over insurance, $12,000.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Lippincott's for November.

The Quinine-Plant in Peru--Oriental Sports--Nurse and Patient.

Southern Virginia--Land-Owners in England--Anecdotes.

"Searching for the Quinine-Plant in Peru" is the first of a series of sketches the subject of which is indicated by their title. Don Juan Sanz, a prominent citizen of Cuzco, had been promised by the Government of Peru the exclusive privilege of commerce in the cinchona-trees in the eastern valleys, provided he discovered them, and had them written up in order to impress the world with a sense of Peruvian resources. As Senor Sanz says to Paul Marcoy, the Marco Polo of these cinchona-forests: "There must be an 'interviewer.' The fame of the cinchona-discovery must be worked up in the newspapers at Lima. The world must ring with those trees—as soon as we find them. Sentimental and humorous fever-stories in the feuilletons,—a series of botanical treatises, with the latitude and longitude of the *habitat*, in the official paper."

There are some fine illustrations of Peruvian scenes, and the style in which the paper is written is very lively, with, perhaps, too evident effort to be brilliant.

"Oriental Sports" is by Mrs. Fanny R. Feudge, who went to the East when barely 10 years old,—an age peculiarly observant of pastimes. Kite-flying is an amusement in which dignified judges, gray-haired grandfathers, and corpulent, well-to-do merchants engage.

These kites are very wonders of skill and taste, of every conceivable form, size, and material. Sometimes they are of huge dimensions, composed of oiled silk of varied tints, and made to represent castles, palaces, or pagodas, with their spires and turrets, their arched windows and vaulted domes, all lighted by tapers or miniature lamps, that ultimately set fire to the thin, combustible material, and reduce these "castles in the air" to ashes. So skillfully are these huge kites managed that a sort of aerial game is often played in which several take part. I remember one instance in which there were eight kites engaged, representing respectively a castle, a fair lady, her two attendants, a dragon, two demons, and an angel! First, one of the demons, the largest and most gorgeously-dressed, passed before the door of the castle, whereupon the lady fled through the open roof, and was followed by her maidens. The two demons pursued, and the dragon seemed several times to meditate swallowing the flying damsel, but both he and the demons were presently thrown with violence to the earth by a glittering angel, who suddenly appeared on the scene, and the affair ended in the lady and the angel floating away together till they were lost in the distance.

Orientals are very fond of dancing—so long as it is done by other people, and every nobleman has slaves trained in Terpsichorean feats. That people should find pleasure in doing their own dancing no Oriental imagination could conceive:

I remember a ball given by a British merchant at the capital of Siam in honor of the Queen's birthday, when several Siamese nobles were among the guests, and, in the early portion of the evening, vied with each other in complimenting their host on the brilliancy of his entertainment. Knowing him to be wealthy, convivial, and fond of display, they naturally expected something very fine in the way of dancing. Their sensations may be imagined when the Scotch bagpipes, played by an old sailor, struck up the only music which had been found available, and the European members of the company went whirling and whizzing past, as reel, jig, and Highland fling followed each other in quick succession. Dumb with surprise and dismay, the nobles rushed *en masse* from the house, entered their boats, and ordered the carsmen to pull furiously for the mission-houses, situated some two miles lower down the river. It was verging toward midnight, but some of the missionaries were still busy in their libraries, and the excited nobles, first knocking furiously at the door, and then entering without waiting for a response, called clamorously, "Help, help for your countrymen! The foreigners at the British godowns are all gone crazy; they are dancing for themselves!"

On one occasion, Mrs. Feudge, while visiting the harem of the King of Siam, asked Maum Ame, his favorite wife, "Does it not make you feel very unhappy to know that so many other wives share the love of your husband?" Very wide opened the diamond eyes, and the penciled brows were lifted in sheer astonishment, as she answered my question by asking a brace of others: "Had your parents any children besides yourself? If so, did you think they loved you less because others equally dear were born to them?" It seems that the inmates of the harem are not all considered wives. Only one has that title. She occupies a position resembling that of the wife and the mistress of a household in Christian countries. The others are generally purchased, and may at any time be sold. She, on the contrary, is wedded with solemn forms, and cannot be disposed of at the caprice of her lord. Her children are the heirs to his name and fortune, and she herself may share in the inheritance. Her sway over the harem is almost absolute, and such is the paradoxical extent of her prerogatives that she is even intrusted with the negotiation when an addition is to be made to the number of its inmates. It would not be surprising if a great revolution in the social institutions of Siam should take place under the young King who is next year to assume the reins of government in person, and who has already given strong evidence of his desire to introduce European manners and customs.

The writer held a high position in the confidence of the Siamese Court; and her descriptions of the athletic games, musical choruses, dramatic performances, juggling, deer-hunting, and gambling, which are some of the chief recreations of King and beggar, are spirited, and, no doubt, accurate.

"The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton"—which is one of the best fictions of the year—is concluded; as is, also, "Aimee's Story."

A little sermon is preached, under the title "Nurse and Patient," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, to his fellow-practitioners who do not, he thinks, feel how great a calamity in a healthy family is a case of grave illness, and who should be more thoughtful in averting some of its evils.

One of the first questions in case of serious illness is: "Who shall be nurse?

Only too often, some female member of the house seizes on the work, and devotes herself to it, excluding all outside help, and only too often going through it with a splendidly absurd and reckless disregard of common sense. Or else, starting with the case, she gets upon her by degrees that strange feminine mood of sacrifice, and, conscious of her physical inability, but urged by this insanity of loving, will go through with it, say what you will, protest as you may. * * * In a word, just as a doctor always feels it unwise to attend alone his own dear ones in grave illness, for like but lesser reasons the best nurse is a stranger,—one who is naturally free from worry and irritations, who is unmoved by traditions of love, and who, acting simply and purely from sense of duty, takes care of her own health, which is essential to make her nursing perfect. Such an attendant is willing to take her share of sleep and fresh air, and so remain cool and tranquil under all circumstances and in all exigencies, making far more light the task of the doctor, and able, from experience of illness, to note changes and call for aid at needed times. Such help excludes from a sick room that host of little annoyances for doctor and patient which I may call *fuss*.

Then follows a great deal of very sensible advice with regard to the treatment of chronic invalids, and of their nurses, who should be well taken care of, for their own sakes as well as for the sake of the patient.

"Her Story," by Harriett Prescott Spofford, is one of the best stories that have recently appeared in any American magazine. It is the story a trusting wife, driven to madness by the perfidy of her husband, tells an old friend who visits her in the asylum. It is written in Mrs. Spofford's own delicate but keen manner, and leaves a profound impression on the reader.

"A Day or Two in Southern Virginia" is a lively account of a jaunt by R. B. Elder, who found that the Virginians had not lost all their old habits:

Returning to the train, I took my seat by two young ladies, who looked dejected, methought.

"Just from the White Sulphur?"

"Oh, no—from Goochland."

"Why, the Judge told me he was going."

"So he did, but we parted from him in Richmond, and went to Mr. ——'s. We have had such a nice time—forty people there."

"Forty! Whew!"

I became indignant: "When will Virginians have any sense? This Mr. ——, from being a man of great wealth and a Cabinet officer under Jeff. Davis, has got to selling goods on commission, but must needs have forty people spending the summer at his house. This is Virginianism all over. It is nothing to me—I've no country seat, nor commission-house either—but I am sick of it." * * * * * I went to the window. The huts at Israel Hill, in which Richard Randolph's emancipated slaves had been living for more than half a century, were more ruinous than ever. This did not look like prosperity. There was an obvious increase of old field-pines around Tuggle's Tank, which did not indicate prosperity either. But at the next station there were immense piles of bark and sumac, which told of business, and a bridal-party, gay as larks, and all well-dressed, got on board; which enlivened my internal Mc very much, until it was whispered, "Her bonnet cost $40 in Philadelphia."

"Um! Southside Virginianism again!" was the comment. "Here is a race of so-called human beings who are skinning and killing all of their oak trees to get something that will fetch money, and paying $40 for bonnets! Why you can buy forty acres of land not far from here for that money! By dads!"

"By dads" is my maddest expletive. When I have said that, I am no longer a man, and mine enemy may consider himself consumed.

There is an extraordinary tendency, Reginald Wynford says in "Land-Owners in England," on the part of Englishmen "to bequeath estates to those who have them. Moreover, of late years the entire extinction of families has often placed enormous properties in the hands of one person. Miss Bronte says in one of her novels that the fickleness of Fortune sometimes takes the turn of repeated strokes of luck in the same quarter. This would certainly seem to have been the trick which she has played the Dukedom of Buccleuch." The Duke has, in this way, become the chief landed proprietor in the United Kingdom. He has, besides his town-house, nine seats,—four in England, which came to him from the Duke of Montagu, and five in Scotland, of which one, Drumlanrig, a princely place, came from the Duke of Queensberry, while the rest are Buccleuch property."

But it is the commercial magnates who are becoming the great land-owners of the country:

Railways have had an immense influence upon the estates of Great Britain; they have made the rural districts much less agreeable to live in, by enabling people so easily and cheaply to leave home than thousands who never thought of visiting London more than ten times in their lives now take a house for the season, and come to the country to economize. This has induced those who can only afford one residence to choose a town-life, and numbers of persons with limited means have sold their few hundred acres and repaired to the Metropolis, whereby they have in many cases considerably improved their circumstances. There are almost always wealthy persons in an English neighborhood able and willing to add house to house and field to field, and to give handsome prices; and small people find their income much improved by putting into railway debentures or the Indian loan, at 4 to 5 per cent, money from which, whilst invested in land, they only derived from 2½ to 3 per cent. The sons of the merchant millionaries of George III.'s time are the first squires to-day. Lord Overstone, formerly Jones Lloyd, the London and Manchester banker, drives eighteen miles, from Northampton to Fotheringay Castle—the scene of Mary Queen of Scots' last hours, which now belong to him—through his own domains. This nobleman is reputed the wealthiest man, so far as an immediate command of money goes, in England, and is commonly reported to live on the interest of his interest. His only child is married but childless; and what will be the eventual destination of a property estimated at $70,000,000 is a subject of frequent conjecture. In the beautiful park where once was the home of the Guises, Sir Francis Goldsmid, another child of Israel, has reared a palace. The three sons of Mr. Brassey, the contractor, are all country gentlemen, already with great estate, the youngest having lately purchased the ancestral property of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, which, with his little fortune of $18,000,000, he will probably add to on all sides.

In "Monthly Gossip," a story seventy years old, is revived:

Somewhat *apropos* of the recent action of Judge Allison in causing the hat to be removed from the head of a Quaker juror who had persisted, on grounds of conscience, in wearing it, we may recall a once famous dialogue, which, according to the Pennsylvania newspapers of sixty or seventy years ago (from a file of which we extract it), took place between Chief Justice McKean and an old woman who was giving testimony in a cause pending in the Pennsylvania Court:

Chief Justice—"Pull off your bonnet, madam—give us an opportunity of seeing your countenance.

Old Woman—"I will not, sir."

Chief Justice—"I desire you to pull off your bonnet."

Old Woman—"Sir, I am informed that in all public assemblies the woman ought to have her head covered, and of course I shall not take off my bonnet."

Chief Justice—"Why, you are a pretty woman indeed! I think you had better come take a seat upon the bench."

Old Woman—"I heartily thank you, sir, but really there are old women enough there already."

The story told of Chief Justice Marshall it is hard to believe:

Turning aside one day to avoid one of those awful mudholes which abound in Virginia cross-roads, the axle of his buggy encountered a stout sapling. The sapling was between the hub of the wheel and the body of the buggy. Too big to bend down and too supple to break, this sapling seemed to the Judge to be wholly unconquerable. What to do he knew not. He got down out of the buggy the better to apply his great intellect to the knotty subject and to study it thoroughly up. While pondering vainly, a negro man came along.

"Uncle," said the Chief Justice, "I wish you would tell me about this sapling. I can't get over it, and I can't get around it, and I don't want to stay here all day and miss Court. What do you think I had better do?"

The negro could not repress a broad but silent grin. "Why, ole marster," said he, "I 'spec' de bes' thing you kin do is to back yo' buggy twill you git clar uv de saplin' and go to Cote slick as goose-grease."

"Thank you—thank you kindly, uncle. I should never have thought of that in the world. You are a man of superior mind. There's half a dollar for you." And the Judge drove joyfully off.

A WEB OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Mysterious Poisoning of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Smith—A Deadly Seidlitz Powder—A Clergyman's Wife and Daughter Passing Through a Terrible Ordeal.

Raleigh (Nov. 15) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The community of Raleigh, and indeed of almost the entire State of North Carolina, have been greatly exercised for the past four or five weeks over the facts developed in the examination of a Coroner's jury into the causes which led to the death of the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., a prominent and influential clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and President of the St. Augustine College for the education of freedmen in this city. Dr. Smith came to this city some four years ago, for the purpose of engaging in the educational work to which all his talent and energies have been devoted during that period. He was a native of Delaware, and had preached successfully in New Jersey before removing to North Carolina. The College, as it is called, has rather the character of a Normal Institute than of a university proper, and has accomplished much good in the preparation of colored men for the teacher's profession.

Dr. Smith was a man of great energy and force of character, and his influence was felt not only among the people of his charge, but in the whole community, to the welfare of which he was strongly devoted. The general testimony at the time of his death was that the City of Raleigh and the State of North Carolina had sustained an almost irretrievable loss. Though a Northern man by birth and education, he was received most cordially into society here, and being public spirited and enterprising, he interested himself at once in all measures to promote the immigration of a good class of Northern man to the State. It is said he was more successful in this than any other man in the State. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Mason, of Christ Church, in this city, he was frequently called upon to officiate in that gentleman's pulpit, and did so to the entire acceptance of the church and people to whom he had endeared himself.

The school, of which he was Principal or President, was almost exclusively his own creation, and to it he was devoting himself with all the energy of his nature. It is located in a charming situation, about a mile from the State Capitol, just beyond the new cemetery, and at the time of the Doctor's death was in a prosperous condition and filled to overflowing with pupils. Near by is the Doctor's residence, an elegant building, completed within the last year under his own direction, and around it an extensive ground, with fruit, orchards, garden, etc., tastefully laid out by himself. The school-buildings and his own house and grounds indicate a man of taste and culture, who had located himself permanently near the work to which he purposed devoting his life. It was to this charming spot, in the midst of comforts and luxury, and almost at the opening of a successful life's career that the destroyer came, and in a moment blighted all his prospects and plans of the future.

On the 1st of October Dr. Smith arose at his usual hour, about half past 5, and after walking about his farm a little while and giving special directions to the overseer of the estate as to the work of the day, returned for breakfast, remarking before sitting down that he felt a little unwell. He suggested that a seidlitz powder might do him good, and thereupon his daughter, Mrs. Mann, prepared it for him and he took it, remarking as he did so that it was unusually bitter, and inquiring what made it so. His daughter replied that she did not know, that she had mixed it just as her mother handed it to her. After eating his breakfast the Doctor returned to the farm, and while conversing with his overseer was overtaken with what he described as a peculiar sensation. Thereupon he at once returned to the house. Arriving there, he said to his family that he believed he was dying and thought he had been poisoned. A physician was sent for, but too late. In five minutes the poison had done its work, and the Doctor was a corpse. The suddenness of the event and the singularity of his remark that he thought he had been poisoned, made it seem necessary to summon a Coroner's jury and have a *post mortem* examination. The jury was summoned and the examination begun.

And now there began to be woven around the persons of Mary E. Smith, the wife, and Mrs. Frances S. Mann, the daughter of the dead man, a chain of circumstances which needs but a link or two to fasten upon them the guilt of deliberate murder. The link lacking in this circumstantial chain is a motive and cause. Could it be shown that any sufficient motive existed in the minds of these two women, as for instance that they were to be in some way profited by the dark transaction, or could it be shown that positively unhappy relations existed between these two and the husband and father, the chain would be complete. The admitted facts as they have slowly coiled around the unhappy wife and daughter may be stated in brief, without giving the testimony in detail. The first duty of the Coroner's jury, of course, was to secure the remains of the seidlitz powder left in the goblet from which the Doctor drank, and the box powders from which the particular one was taken. The *post mortem* was conducted by trustworthy physicians of the city, and it was decided to send the stomach of the deceased to Philadelphia, for the purpose of chemical analysis. The Coroner who took the stomach to Philadelphia carried also the tumbler in which the powders were mixed, the empty paper wrapper which had contained the dose, the tin box containing the other seidlitz powders from which the dose was taken, the spoon used in administering the medicine, and a glass jar of sugar out of which the powder had been sweetened.

Dr. Genth, the chemist to whom these articles were submitted, began his analysis very carefully with the more unimportant articles. The sugar in the jar was first tested. It showed nothing to verify the suspicion of the doctor that he had been poisoned. Then came the tin box of seidlitz powders. They were tested one by one, deliberately and carefully, with the consciousness that more than human life hung on the result. Nothing yet of poison. And now the chemist comes closer to his work. He takes up the empty powder-wrappers, including the white and blue papers which had contained the acid powder and the soda. A particle of white powder adhering to the blue paper attracted his attention. It was the beginning of the trail. The minute white particle was subjected to the usual chemical tests. The characters and perhaps the lives of two women trembled in the balance, and as the result appeared the coil of circumstances began slowly to envelop them. There was in this little speck of white a deadly mineral poison. The tests developed the chararteristics of strychnine, and the chemist so pronounced it. Then came the spoon used in administering the dose on mixing the powders. Here was another trace of white powder, and under the analysis this, too, proved to be strychnine. Next came the tumbler from which the powder had been taken, and in which a sediment remained. The trail remained. Here was the deadly poison again beyond a doubt. The examination of the stomach was reserved until the last, and here was found the final and conclusive evidence that the doctor when he threw up his hands in the agony of death, and expressed his belief that he had been poisoned, was not giving way to childish fears, but was uttering his deliberate conviction as to the cause of his distress.

Here were facts that could not be denied, for they came in under the sanction of scientific exaction. Dr. Smith died from the effects of poison. Who administered it? Confessedly his own daughter, Mrs. Francis S. Mann, who received it from the hands of her mother, the wife of the doctor. There is enough in this to warrant the jury in holding both the women to answer to the charge of murder. But this was not all. It appeared in evidence before the jury that Mrs. Smith was the custodian of the key to a closet from which the glass was taken in which the fatal draught was mixed; that she rarely allowed any one but herself to take the key or have access to the contents of the closet. And now the facts coil still closer round this unhappy woman, for in this closet there was found a vial containing a quantity of strychnine.

So much for the chain of circumstances, and certainly the jury was warranted upon these in holding both the women for trial. Added to these are reports current among the negro servants that the doctor was tyrannical and cruel in his family, and had at times personally chastised his own wife. These furnish the missing link of motive, and it seems as if nothing could be more complete. If the women are innocent, they are victims of the most cruel combination of circumstances that ever imperilled human life. If guilty, here is another illustration of the certainty with which deliberate crime defeats itself and insures its own detection. Upon these facts the Coroner's jury, on the 11th of November—so much time having been occupied in obtaining testimony and procuring analysis of the articles named—returned a verdict that J. Brinton Smith came to his death from the effects of strychnine administered by Frances S. Mann, and that Mary E. Smith was the custodian of a key of the closet in which was found a vial of said poisonous drug.

Under a Coroner's warrant the two ladies were arrested on the following day and committed to jail. This was on Tuesday.

Application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately made by the counsel for the accused, and a hearing upon it was had before Judge Watts, of the Superior Court, in this city, on Saturday. The Mayor's office, in which the hearing took place, was thronged, and intense interest was manifested in the proceedings by all classes. Mrs. Smith came into Court leaning on the arm of her late husband's brother, and accompanied by Mrs. Mann and three other daughters of the deceased, all clad in deepest mourning. The counsel for the prisoners said the defence was willing to have all the facts in the case brought to light, and for the purposes of this examination was ready to admit the regularity of the testimony as to the chemical analysis, the discovery of poison etc., and that the tumbler containing the poison was handed to the deceased by his daughter, Mrs. Mann, notwithstanding which he was satisfied he would be able to convince the Court of the innocence of the prisoners. The prosecuting attorney said he regarded this as the most important case that had ever been tried in North Carolina, and that a sense of public duty compelled him to demand the fullest investigation, but that he was not now prepared for the trial, and asked a postponement. His request being denied, the prosecuting attorney declined having any responsibility in the case and withdrew from the trial. The hearing was consequently, in some measure, *ex parte*.

The counsel for the defence then submitted the report of the testimony before the Coroner's jury and introduced testimony to show, first, the absence of any motive for the crime. The affairs of the deceased were shown to be in an embarrassed condition, and it was proven that his wife had voluntarily signed away all her interest in the estate to relieve him from the embarrassment; while as to the charge of cruelty to his wife and family, testified to by negro servants, abundant evidence to the contrary was furnished by the friends and intimates of the family. It appeared in the course of the testimony that Mrs. Smith herself first suggested a *post mortem* examination, and the propriety of having the stomach tested by the most competent chemists. She rejected the theory that the poison was administered by others, as she did not believe her husband had such an enemy in the world. She also repudiated the idea of suicide, as she considered it totally incompatible with his views to desire such a death.

Her theory seemed to be that in preparing a dose for some depredating animal, which he sometimes did, a sufficient quantity of the deadly drug might have fallen upon the seidlitz powder to have caused death. Captain Smith, the eldest brother of the deceased, testified to the Christian character of Mrs. Smith, and that this was the first time he had ever heard an intimation of unhappiness in his brother's family. He concluded by saying that no member of his family considered it for one moment possible that Mrs. Smith could be guilty of the crime charged upon her. The Rev. Dr. Smith also testified to the excellent character of the accused, and said that her composed bearing under this reverse of fortune could emanate from nothing but pure Christian faith. During the proceedings Major Mann, the husband of Mrs. Mann, the accused daughter, entered the Court Room, having been summoned from Vermont, where he is engaged in business. This being his first meeting with his wife since the charge was brought, the scene was one of melancholy interest, and excited the sympathy of all the spectators, among whom there was scarcely a dry eye.

At the conclusion of the testimony, Judge Watts gave the following decision:

"It is the judgment of the Court that there is not the slightest evidence, either positive or presumptive, to implicate Frances E. Mann in producing or procuring the death of her father, Dr. J. Brinton Smith. It is the further opinion of this Court that there is no evidence to satisfy the Court that Mary E. Smith either prepared, administered, or connived at the death of her husband, Dr. J. Brinton Smith. I am, however, of the opinion that, from the report of the Jury of Inquest, which the Court regards as merely inferential, it was the duty of the Coroner and officers of the law to give the matter a thorough investigation. It is, therefore, the judgment of the Court that the prisoners be discharged."

The announcement was received with the most decided demonstrations of approval, and the prisoners, who had borne themselve through the whole proceeding with great calmness and dignity, for the first time gave vent to their feelings in floods of tears. They were immediately surrounded by their friends, who overwhelmed them with congratulations.

The belief in their innocence, notwithstanding the terrible cordon of circumstances that surrounds them is almost universal in this city. The result is not conclusive. Of course, the effect of the decision is only to discharge them from custody. Doubtless the prosecuting attorney will present the case before the Grand Jury at the next term of the Superior Court, which will be in March, and ask for a bill of indictment, as it can hardly be denied that there is sufficient ground for holding them for trial. There will possibly be a regular and formal trial at that time, though it is hardly probable. They can neither of them be convicted unless meantime some new evidence should be discovered. The theory of Mrs. Smith, that the doctor was the victim of his own carelessness, receives pretty general credence here. He seems to have been a peculiar man in some respects, and one of his peculiarities was his aversion to trespassers on his grounds, whether brute or human. Almost the first thing he did after taking possession of the property he occupied for the school and residence and private grounds was to post notices warning off all trespassers; and he was especially sensitive to the incursions of animals, such as dogs, hogs, etc., upon his premises. It was to kill these that he procured the strychnine which caused his own death, and, it is said, that the day before he died he poisoned a hog found trespassing on his land. He was of an irascible temper, and said to be somewhat sharp in his business transactions, but a man of great force of character, and to his friends genial and companionable. He first came here with Sherman's army, in which he was a chaplain, but did not take up his residence here until two or three years after the close of the war. His wife is an intelligent, modest-appearing lady of about fifty, and his daughters, including Mrs. Mann, are bright-looking and rather handsome young women. The school, of which the Doctor was the Principal, is continued under the charge of a brother of the Rev. Dr. Smedes, and will probably be kept up, though it must sensibly feel the loss of the energy and force of its founder and first patron. There is no probability of the conviction of either of the ladies of the crime with which they are charged, should they be tried again; nor is it likely that the mystery of the poisoning will ever be satisfactorily cleared up, except on the theory of Mrs. Smith, that he died a victim of his own carelessness.

REMOVING BROADWAY EYE-SORES.

Descent Upon the Concert Saloons.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

Years ago the Broadway concert saloons became familiar to the sight of every dweller in this city. At night the stroller's attention was irresistibly attracted by the seemingly rich ornamentation of their exteriors, by the flashes of light from the clusters of colored lamps above the doorways, and by the faint melody on the air of the apparently brilliant music within. In the daylight, the rude painting, smoky lamps, and dirty floor were exposed to view, and the real shabbiness of the saloons became repulsively apparent

Like other forms of business, the concert-saloon has had its days of ill and good fortune. Copied, indeed, from European models, it was first nurtured in this city during the lax times of the war. With the dawn of peace it grew into vigorous life, became bold from impunity, and at last defied public sentiment. A State Legislature at once passed a strict law on the subject, and, after a brief fight in the courts, the police entered the saloons and closed their doors, as the people thought, forever.

A few months passed, and then one of the old saloons again opened its doors. The police pounced down upon the place only to find it conducted in the most irreproachable manner; and, being unable to make any truthful complaint in the courts against the smiling proprietor, they were compelled to leave the saloon without making any arrests. Other saloons were gradually opened, but all were carried on in such a manner that the "Blue Law" was not openly violated.

Soon after the present City Charter passed, however, a general advance was made on the road of pandering to the lowest form of a degraded taste. The women who carried liquor to the men visiting the saloons were dressed in garments similar to those worn by ballet-dancers. The interior of the saloons were remodelled, the walls were covered with gilded paper, a stage was built for musicians, and a bar of monstrous size was erected. Outside, a large placard over the door announced that admission was free. In the doorway there was generally hung a large frame, holding the portraits of many beautiful young women, who, it was declared, served lager beer in the saloon.

A week ago one of the saloon firms, with great enterprise, hired a large wagon, placed within it a frame filled with pictures, and made a tour through the chief thoroughfares of the city, ringing a large bell at times to call the attention of residents to the advertising card.

For several months past the number of saloons has been rapidly increasing, the bands of music have been enlarged, and the announcement of their presence on the great thoroughfares has consequently been more loudly and impudently proclaimed. The saloons have been crowded with visitors, the great majority in attendance night after night being boys. Complaints have been pouring in for months upon Superintendent Kelso from parents who assured him that their sons had been ruined by the saloons.

The Superintendent on Saturday issued orders to the Captains of the Eighth, Fifth and Fourteenth precincts, where the saloons are mainly situated, to make on the same evening a simultaneous descent upon the saloons.

The police started from their respective station-houses at 11 p. m., that being the hour when the saloons are usually thronged.

Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in citizen's dress, entered with several officers, also in citizen's clothes, the Arion Music Hall, in Broadway, opposite Waverley place. At almost every table in the vast hall there sat several men—a few listening to the music of the small orchestra, but the great majority talking, laughing, and drinking with the waitresses.

The women were insolent in their demeanor to all but a few of the men; demanding with tiresome reiteration that their guests should prove their affection by ordering bottles of expensive wine from the bar. All the women were dressed, if the term can be used, in crimson-colored tights, black velveteen Spanish jackets and waists. All, it was perfectly evident from their obscene address and lecherous behavior, were prostitutes of the lowest class. Boys leaned against the side of the bar, talking glibly with some of the women. Many of the women smoked—an act which was witnessed with great apparent delight by several countrymen present.

As the orchestra was playing a plaintive air Captain Byrnes addressed the assemblage as follows: "All here will consider themselves under arrest." Upon hearing these words, the men in the saloon, numbering nearly 200, ran toward the rear of the saloon, seeking to escape by a door which, as they imagined, opened into the street on that side of the building. Several policemen stationed at that point beat them back.

During the frantic rush of the men, several of the women were trampled upon and severely hurt. The girls were ordered to don their street dresses, and they quickly did so. The men found in the saloon were then released and the women were taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house.

At the same moment Captain Clinchy of the Fourteenth Precinct, swept the interior of the "Canterbury," at No. 632 Broadway, a hall extending from Broadway to Crosby street. The walls are covered with costly mirrors and lascivious paintings. From 400 to 500 men and boys were carousing with the half-naked girls. The police also entered the "New Idea," No. [illegible] Broadway; the "Oriental," No. [illegible] Broadway; the "Assembly Rooms," No. 636 Broadway; the "Dew Drop Inn," No. 556 Broadway, and the "Alexis," No. 720 Broadway.

The women were taken respectively to the Fifteenth, Fourteenth, and the Eighth Precinct Station-houses. The night was a stormy one, snow had fallen, the sidewalks were soaked with mire, and the women walked with difficulty to the station-houses. Several of them fell down on the way. Out of a crowd of more than a hundred there were not half a dozen who could be called pretty; the great majority being bloated, bleached, and dissipated. They were followed to the station-houses by hundreds of men, who loudly demanded admittance on the ground that they were the husbands of the arrested women.

In the Eighth Precinct Station House, as the girls were waiting to be disposed of, a policeman brought into the station an old woman, helplessly intoxicated. She staggered up before the desk, put forward an arm from beneath a ragged shawl, and, grasping the iron railing, said, "Put me down 78, I have got one sure." She had probably been in the same cell so often that, by the mere repetition of the order concerning her, she had learned it. She was taken to the cell she had mentioned, screaming wildly and swearing. The concert-saloon women crowded around her, and seemed to shudder at the horrible thought of the old age that closes a vicious life.

The women were all taken to the Police Courts yesterday morning. At Jefferson Market, Justice Kane discharged all from custody. The following proprietors, however, were committed to await trial at the Special Sessions, for keeping disorderly houses: Frederick Nobel, Henry Winters, Benjamin Heath, and William Geisenberg. At the Tombs Police Court, Alderman Coman committed all the women, and held for trial the following proprietors: Elisha Gregory, Frederick Hughes, Richard Campbell, and Charles Wakefield.

A Girl Accused of Killing Her Three Illegitimate Children.

A correspondent of the Halifax (N. S.) *Chronicle*, under date of Caraquet, N. B., Nov. 2, says:

Information was laid before Justice Blackall, of this parish, by parties unknown to the public, to the effect that there were very good reasons to believe that a young woman in the upper part of the district had given birth to a child and had done away with it in a rather mysterious manner; but as they did not care to go further into the matter they would leave it to him to arrive at the facts. Mr. Blackall immediately obtained a warrant for the young woman's arrest, and a search warrant, which were handed to a Constable for prosecution. After the girl was taken in charge Mr. Blackall then went to her place of residence to assist in the search, in which they were so successful that in less than half an hour they obtained the skeletons of two children and the body of a child in a perfect state. When the prisoner was brought before the examining magistrate, she put on a very determined look and declared her innocence; however, when the doctor arrived from Bathurst she was not able to stand in her "not guilty" attitude any longer, but immediately confessed to being the mother of the three children, and other evidence was obtained to show that she had done away with them illegally. She is now in Bathurst, awaiting trial at the next County Court, which opens next week, when it is hoped she will receive a sentence of punishment equal to the magnitude of her crime.

PARIS.

A Prodigal Metropolis—Foreign Residents Departing—The Future of Paris.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Paris has always been, and always will be, perhaps, a charming residence for strangers, but in order to induce strangers to come here, or to remain here for any length of time, steps must be taken to insure them a reasonable return for their money. At the present time the entire shop-keeping and laboring classes are trying to live upon the limited number of strangers here, and the consequence is that the latter find Paris a little too much for their purses. An American who came here, say after after our war, and who has been living here ever since upon a fixed income, finds himself three times poorer to-day than he was in 1865. If that income was small at the former date, he must supplement it in some way or quit the city. One American who came here fifteen years ago and found himself quite rich, has been growing poorer and poorer every year on the same allowance, and last year when he could no longer live, he went home to blow his brains out in California. The greater portion of the money seen here comes from strangers, but it is not escaping the attention of the French that the foreign element is rapidly growing less, and more impecunious. Americans are now the mainstay and the only hope.

There will always be a large number of transient visitors here, but it is evident that the number of foreign residents is rapidly diminishing. The English colony is very small, as *Galignani's* subscription-list can show. Germans there are none; the Spanish and Swiss are poor; the Italians spend scarcely any money at all; and there are no more Russian Princes of the Demidoff stamp to throw millions from their windows. The Prince de Metternich has not only taken away a large fortune, and the daily bread of hundreds of working people of both sexes, but he has carried away a number of the richest Austrian families of his set. The rich Erazzus have been expelled for a freak of the boys, and a large number of wealthy Mexican families have followed them out of the country. You would scarcely credit the number of sets thus broken up by the siege or by the Republic, and to the number must be added the large following of the extravagant Imperial Court.

But this only shows where the money does not come from, and despite the above evident falling off, the same appearance of luxury prevails. Yet I am safe in saying that it is mainly fictitious, and that the effects of over-inflation and high prices will soon be felt. Owing to the immense prosperity of the Empire—which many would deny if they could—thousands of families invested their savings in works of art or articles of luxury and taste, and these things are now being turned into ready money. In all parts of France there are constant auction sales; the Hotel des Ventes is daily filled with rich and costly furniture and pictures; the dealers in *bric-a-brac* are six-fold more numerous than of old, and nearly half of the fine stores along the new streets are temporarily occupied by *brocanteurs*, who spread out their wares to catch the eyes of passing strangers. One sees family pictures and souvenirs which would never have been sold but for necessity. Sometimes strangers pick up bargains. Not long ago an American bought a very small picture for 100 francs, and sold it a few hours later to M. de Rothschild for 3,000 francs, and another bought a 20,000 franc picture for 150 francs. I have had some personal experience, also, having bought out a Baron who found his income utterly inadequate to the present rate of living, and who was glad to sell at a very low price, rather than to send his furniture and pictures to the public sale, and have the fact advertised to all the world. He is a member of the Jockey Club, and formerly lived very comfortably; but now, he says, he finds it impossible to live upon an income which once kept him well, with two servants and a pair of horses.

CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Descending in the social scale, we find the poor suffering from the high prices of provisions, and, although wages are higher than before, they have to endure many hardships. For the moment, however, they live upon illusions, for nearly everything they use is badly adulterated, and of the poorest sort. Matches are made of green wood, dipped in the old bad-smelling sulphurous preparation; there is very little genuine coffee to be had, and that used is a mixture of chicory; the sugar sold is abominable, and the wine sold for from twelve to fifteen sous the quart is manufactured "out of whole cloth." There is not a drop of wine in much of it, and yet it sells at the price of *vin ordinaire*. It is only fair to say that the act of adulterating is well understood, and the doctors say that the articles used are not necessarily unwholesome. Of course, this puts off the evil day; but it also imposes an extra burden upon the *rentier* class. Genuine articles are high, and beyond the reach of moderate purses, but the middle and better classes must have them, cost what they will. They use as little as possible, and yet find their former incomes insufficient. The better classes continue to pay the high prices and supplement their incomes, or supply the deficits, by selling their lands, their works of art, or their establishments, and they pinch in every way within doors in order to keep up the outer show. A Frenchman would prefer missing his dinner to his ride in the Bois de Boulogne and his seat at the opera. How long this will last is more than I can say, but so many are falling out of line, and going away to the country, that it would seem impossible to go on much longer without a change. If peace and order are desired it is a great mistake for the Government to remain away from Paris, and efforts should be made to establish some kind of a Court here; but so long as M. Thiers and the Assembly are at cross purposes it will be difficult to bring about the state of things so earnestly desired.

STRIKE IN THE COAL MINES.

Another and Higher Demand by the Miners—Sixteen Mines in Pennsylvania Idle.

Pittsburgh, Pa. (Nov. 17), Despatch to the New York Herald.

The entire mining region throughout Pennsylvania is just now greatly agitated by reason of a universal strike on the part of the miners, who demand an increase of ten cents per ton over present rates. The miners are now receiving seventy cents per ton, except at the Derby Coal Company, where they have been given seventy-five. This strike was not unexpected. On the contrary, the miners notified the operators about a fortnight since that unless their demand for an increase of ten cents per ton was acceded to they would quit work on the evening of the 14th instant. And they kept their word. On the 15th the men refused to work at the former rates, and, as the operators agreed among themselves not to yield to the strikers, every one of the sixteen mines on this mountain stopped operations, except the Derby. The latter having, it is said, some large contracts on hand, preferred to pay the extra ten cents rather than stop work, and the Derby mine is, therefore, being operated as usual. How long the strike will last it is difficult to say. Some were of opinion that two weeks out of employment will bring the men to terms. Others think the strike will be prolonged a month, but, be the result what it will, the effect will be injurious and pernicious in its consequences. At this season of the year all the mines are usually under contract for all the coal produced, and any suspension of business, no matter for how short a period, cannot but be exceedingly detrimental to their interests. Even if the advance in the price of coal shall be as large as they anticipate, by reason of a scarcity of the article, yet the time lost and the interest of the money on the large capital invested will hardly counterbalance a cessation of operations for a fortnight or more.

The miners are the heaviest losers by the strike. The price they are now being paid, of seventy cents per ton, is the largest since the war. It was only last spring that they were advanced from sixty to seventy cents per ton, and it is as certain and positive as anything can be that the operators are determined to resist the present strike at all hazards. They claim that the demand is unreasonable and unjust; that the miners' earnings average a hundred dollars monthly; that they are already the best paid laboring element in the country, and that even if they desired to give the extra ten cents, the margin on coal is so small at present market rates that they could not actually afford to comply with the wishes of the strikers without losing money. The miners of the "Mountain," as the region of bituminous coal is called, say that they have received orders to strike from the headquarters of their Union in Philadelphia, and that they have no alternative but to obey. I have also ascertained this evening that in the anthracite region the miners have struck, and a similar movement has been inaugurated in the coal mines of Maryland, Ohio, and Illinois. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of this report, as my informants are trustworthy and reliable. At Tyrone, where are located the scales for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the receipts for Saturday only amounted to 1,000 instead of 3,000 tons, which is the average coal weighed there *in transitu* for Eastern markets. The weigh-master at Tyrone tells me that on Monday he only expects 300 tons, which will be produced by the Derby. From Pittsburgh we learn here that coal is exceedingly scarce. No strike is reported at the mines in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, although one will certainly occur there early next week, unless it took place last night. Of course, as this is purely a mining and manufacturing region, the excitement in consequence of the general strike is intense. Miners are idle, and, having been recently paid off, are spending their time in porter houses and drinking more than is good for them. It is impossible to secure men outside the Miners' Union to work the deserted mines, as a sanguinary battle would be fought between the Union and the non-Union men, and there is not a force large enough to maintain the peace or protect the non-Union men against violence from the strikers. Hence there is an era of idleness in this usually busy, active mining and manufacturing locality. The effect of this strike on all branches of trade and commerce will soon be made manifest.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

At St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Times, Nov. 19.

At 12 minutes past 11 o'clock, last night, the fire alarm was sounded. The fire was found to have commenced in the tank-house of the great pork packing establishment operated by William Hamilton, Henry B. Louderman, and William G. Bartle, under the firm name of John J. Roe & Co. The building was situated on Convent street, extending the whole length of the block between Third and Second streets, backing northwards on an immense range of hog-pens and a vacant lot which has been used as a by-way running parallel to Convent street.

The voices of suffering swine was heard, and many of the spectators obtained the impression that live instead of dead pork was burning. This, however, proved a mistake, the hogs, of which there were several hundreds, confined in the pens in the north of the burning building were just in the line of the wind, which scattered over their broad sides showers of sparks that irritated them to fury. Charging at each other, biting, struggling, kicking and squealing they raised a dim suggestion of the worst torments of pandemonium.

At the end of about two hours' severe and constant labor, all the available engines in the city having been called into requisition, the fire was brought under subjection, or rather, the intensely combustible matter ablaze had become exhausted without spreading the devastation elsewhere.

The pork house and smoke house were tolerably well filled with meat, all of which was consumed. The loss sustained is immense, and cannot even be estimated at present with any degree of accuracy. The pork and slaughter houses, it is said, are insured for $100,000, while the loss was stated by Mr. Louderman to our reporter to be far in excess of those figures. The United States Insurance Company, of this city, is said to control the insurance, though a large number of other companies, including some English companies, have risks on the stock and buildings.

At Fort Smith, Ark.

From the Fort Smith Herald, Nov. 14.

On Thursday morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, fire was discovered in the frame row on Washington street, coming from the French restaurant of L. Ferry, caused by carelessness. The fire spread so rapidly, and the wind blew such a gale, that neither engine nor hook and ladder company could do anything to arrest the progress of the fire. The Rogers Building—occupied by the Post Office, the United States Court, the Marshal's office, several saloons, lawyers' offices, and restaurants—was completely destroyed. The Post Office, Marshal's and Clerk's property were saved. The principal losers are W. H. Rogers, J. H. Hamilton, Ed. Brogan, C. D. Mesler, E. Czarnikow, Miss O. Atkinson, John Gardner, Mrs. Bumford, Mrs. Saumard, Mrs. Theurer, G. Birtrand and Joe Bowers, Guler & Brunoldy, Ferry Brothers, and Metzanhour. The stocks of B. Baer, Dr. Bailey, Lanigan, Beutzel, Haglin, Wolf, and Loeb, and others, were damaged some by removal. The insurance on the whole amount of loss, which is estimated at $150,000, will not reach over $10,000. In the upper end of the town, the brick dwelling of Buckley & Welch, and the frame dwelling occupied by Colonel Robinson, nearly one-half mile from the main fire, were consumed.

THE LEXINGTON, MO., HOMICIDE.

The Other Side of the Story.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Register.

The course we intended to pursue in this matter was not to attempt a detail of the facts attending it. We do not think it proper to anticipate evidence, or to attempt to make a case for or against any one by newspaper talk, when the parties are in the hands of the law awaiting trial. As will be seen by notices of the affair in other parts of this paper, we have attempted to treat both the dead and the living respectfully and justly. We never had any personal ill will toward Mr. Groves, and if it was in our power, no matter how great the sacrifice, we would undo what has been done. In justice to living and dead, however, we cannot allow the statement of the *Intelligencer* of yesterday morning, as to how the tragedy happened, to go to the public without contradiction. The *Intelligencer* says: "He (Mr. Groves) had passed Young's news depot, above the grocery store of E. Easter & Co., when Turner stepped from a doorway in his rear with a drawn pistol, calling out to Mr. Groves, "You called me a dirty —— of a ——; take your hand off that pistol," and immediately fired. Mr. Groves had both hands in his breeches pockets at the time (the manner in which he usually walked) with a bundle of cloth under his right arm. Upon being accosted by Turner, he turned partially around just as the first shot was fired. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the first shot was the fatal shot or not. We judge, however, that it did not strike him, simply passing through his coat sleeve. Immediately after the first shot, Mr. Groves turned square around, facing Turner, who fired at the very instant of his turning, dropped his pistol, and ran back through Young's news depot into his store by a back way. Mr. Groves stood still a second, staggered slowly back off the pavement with both hands yet in his pockets, and fell dead."

Turner did not "step from a doorway in his rear with a drawn pistol," but instead thereof he was going eastward on the sidewalk and Groves halting on the outside of the walk. Turner passed Groves about two steps, Groves being at the outer side of the sidewalk, and Turner near the buildings. Mr. Turner halted, turned and said to Groves, "You called me a — of a — and a liar." Groves put his right hand into his pocket, he already had his left hand in. Turner said, "take your hand out of your pocket," and immediately afterward, "Don't draw that pistol, then drawing his, and when Mr. Groves had his pistol almost entirely out of his pocket fired two shots, Mr. Groves' pistol falling on the pavement before he fell. The testimony will be still more favorable to Mr. Turner than we have given it. We regret to be compelled to make any statement of the circumstances, and we are prompted in doing so only by a sense of justice to all parties.

The Latest French Tragedy.

Writing from Paris on Nov. 5, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "A trial has just taken place before the Court of Assizes of the Loire, the details of which are worthy of occupying a conspicuous place among the records of those *causes celebres* which are so familiar to readers of peculiarly French horrors. The tragedy which formed the subject of investigation took place in May last, at a small farm called Herbage, near Mamau-les-Pies; the victim was a young woman of 23, and her murderers were her own parents. The atrocious circumstances under which the crime was committed are amply indicated in the following brief extract from the *acte d'accusation*, which refers to the discovery of the body of Elizabeth Durand in a field close to her own home:

"'This unfortunate young woman (it says), abandoned by her father, ill-treated by her step-mother, compelled to beg food during the greater portion of her existence, was the victim of a crime unprecedented in its cruelty. Her stomach had been ripped up by a blunt instrument, and the intestines, when the body was found, protruded through a gaping wound; the mouth was filled with earth and gravel; the face, the neck, the breast, and shoulders were covered with wounds; and the murderers, finding that they had not succeeded in despatching their victim speedily enough, strangled her, after having hacked her about in the most brutal and revolting manner. Under her feet, which were tied together, a grave had been dug, into which the body was thrown after the crime had been perpetrated.'

"The step-mother, realizing the enormity of the crime, and fearful of the fate which awaited her on its disclosure, committed suicide by hanging herself on the night of the 24th of May. The police distinguishing some connection between this suicide and the sudden disappearance of Elizabeth Durand, at once arrested the father of the victim, and, on questioning the youthful son and daughter, who witnessed the crime, were informed as to the whereabouts of the body, which was discovered on the 31st. The evidence given before the Court by the brother (a mere stripling) of the victim was such as, the reports of the proceedings tell us, made the flesh of the audience creep. The principal author of the crime, however—namely, the father—although found guilty without extenuating circumstances, escaped the capital sentence, and was condemned to penal servitude for life."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The first snow of Friday, the 15th, was very general throughout Kentucky.

—The Vermont Legislature has just appropriated $600 for a monument to William French, one of the pioneers in the anti-royalist movement in the State.

—The Boston *Herald* printed on Monday, on their Bullock press, 112,000 copies, and on two Hoe presses, 108,000, making in all 220,000—an unprecedented number for any Boston paper.

—In many sections of Maine, hens which have had access to the refuse of stalls containing sick horses have been affected with a distemper similar to the horse distemper. In many cases they have died in large numbers.

—At Johnsonville, Tenn., last week, John B. Dickey, a very respectable citizen, was shot down in cold blood by a concealed assassin. Three balls entered his body.

—Moses A. Dow, whose *Waverly Magazine* establishment on Lindall street, Boston, was entirely destroyed by the great fire, is at once to convert his Waverly Hotel in Charlestown Square into a great printing house.

—The counsel for Mrs. Sherman, in the Derby (Ct.) poisoning case have decided not to bring the case before the Court of Errors; accordingly a sentence of imprisonment for life will probably be given at the next session of the Superior Court.

—On the evening of the 12th, fire was discovered in one of the numerous buildings constituting Fort Kearney, and it raged fearfully until all of them save two or three were entirely consumed. Thus passes away one of the most conspicuous historic landmarks of the Platte Valley.

—The Titusville *Press* says that Stanley, when he lectures in this country this winter, will be dressed in his suit of clothes made by a Ujiji tailor, consisting of a twine string wound around his big toe, and a straw hat cut low in the corsage.

—The managers of the Swede College, at Rock Island, Ill., have purchased 20 acres of ground immediately in rear of the former residence of David Hawes, in the Fourth Ward, for $10,000, and it is expected, if subscriptions warrant, that the college buildings will be erected there next summer.

—The most calm and philosophic case of self-slaughter of which we have lately read was that of John H. Woodbury, of Lowell, Vermont. He had a cancer in his mouth which made his life a burden to himself and others, and there was no hope of curing it. He accordingly obtained some morphine, making no secret of his purpose, ordered a coffin, made all necessary arrangements for a very simple funeral, bade his friends good-bye, and retired to a quiet chamber, where he took the fatal dose and fell into a sleep from which there was no waking in this world.

—The unmarried ladies of the Moquis tribe of Indians of Arizona are a curiosity to us outside heathens. They wear their hair in such romantic style that there is no danger of a fellow mistaking one for a married woman. As soon as they are marriageable they do their hair up on each side of the head, something in the shape of two great wings, or as it most reminds one of the wheels of a propeller. The dear creatures look as if they were just ready to fly. As soon as they enter the holy bands of matrimony they drop their wings, and then their hair hangs in long rolls by the side of the head.

—The suit brought by the executor of the Colvocoresses estate against the Phœnix Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct., is to recover $10,000 insurance, not $30,000, as has been incorrectly stated. The defence is that Mr. Colvocoresses obtained the policy with the intention of defrauding the Company by committing suicide. The whole amount of insurance on the dead man is $185,000. Suits have already been made against the Mutual, Metropolitan, New York Life, and Connecticut Life Insurance Companies to recover the amounts of the policies issued by them.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz lectures in Louisville, next Monday evening.

—M. R. Waite, of Toledo, is talked of for the Russian mission.

—Geo. L. Becker's new residence in St. Paul, just completed, cost $40,000.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* points to Archbishop Purcell as the next Pope of Rome.

—Professor Moses Coit Tyler denies that the best Greek scholar in the Michigan University is a woman.

—W. W. Corcoran has just made another donation of $20,000 for the benefit of the Washington and Lee University, in Virginia.

—Therese Yelverton is writing "Wanderings in Malaya" for the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Her last letter is dated at Singapore.

—James Shaw, of Carroll County, Illinois, will be a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives this winter.

—Judge William P. Lyon, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, celebrated his silver wedding at Racine, the 18th.

—Ex-Minister Motley, who, since his retirement from our diplomatic service, has resided at the palace of the Queen of Holland, is about to come home on a visit, it is said.

—Samuel J. Phillips, of Raleigh, the new Solicitor General, conducted the trial of the Ku-Klux prisoners in North Carolina, and thereby won favor with the Administration.

—John P. Sanborn has purchased the Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, a paper started by Ben. Franklin, in 1758, and will make it a daily.

—Miss Constance Rothschild, the eldest daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, is about to be married to the Hon. Mr. Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, and brother of Lord Royston.

—General Kautz, the Commandant of the Newport Barracks, will, on the 27th inst., wed the accomplished Miss Markbreit, half-sister of Fred. Hassaurek, at Cincinnati.

—Professor Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, now travelling in Alaska, will be married next winter to a daughter of the Russian ex-Governor Max Weil. The wedding will be solemnized at the Greek Church, London.

—Edmund Yates witnessed the Boston conflagration, it is said, and will probably write an account of it for some English periodical. He has offered to lecture in aid of the sufferers, and to assist in relieving those thrown out of employment.

—Miss Nellie, the devoted daughter of Mrs. Wharton (whose trial upon the charge of poisoning General Ketchum excited so much interest), was married as far back as the 4th of July to her cousin, M. H. Wharton, of Philadelphia.

—A street rumor is current that one of Denver's dentists, on being recently introduced to one of the Denver belles, gracefully opened the conversation by saying, "Miss W——, I hope that I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted. I had the pleasure of pulling out a tooth for your father a short time ago."

—Mrs. Augusta M. Rodgers, of Brooklyn, has in less than four years received letters patent from our Government for as many as four different inventions: A mosquito canopy, a folding chair, a plan for heating cars without fire, and an improvement in spark arresters (to be applied to locomotives). The first two are also to-day protected by the great seal of England.

—Charles Sumner wrote to a friend at Newburyport that he had taken passage for home, and added: "Friends urge that I should postpone my return, and thus receive a further lease of rest, but I cannot satisfy myself without returning. My health has improved visibly and palpably. I can walk now, as I could not on my arrival, but I find what the doctor calls my limitations! I have not read an American newspaper since I sailed out of Boston Harbor; nor have I concerned myself except with sights, society, and pictures."

—The Prince of Wales recently paid a visit to the Earl of Aylesford, at Packington Hall, Warwickshire, and the local newspapers give an eloquent account of the manner in which the noble Earl entertained his princely guest. The first day was devoted to rabbit shooting. His Royal Highness and eight other gentlemen, each armed with a double-barreled gun, and followed by an attendant with another gun ready loaded, went out into his lordship's covers in a heavy rain, and butchered with such diligence the little animals which the beaters started from their hiding places, that by nightfall they had accumulated 798 carcasses. His Royal Highness spent the second day in killing pheasants; and it is to be hoped that his noble entertainer had some fresh form of slaughter in readiness for him on the day following.

CHICAGO'S MURDERE[RS]

Changes of Venue Granted ... Cases of Rafferty and Perteet.

The Former Prefers Lake, ... Latter Will County, to be Tried In.

Mrs. Boice Granted ... Continuance--The ... Case.

CHICAGO'S MURDERERS.

Changes of Venue Granted in the Cases of Rafferty and Perteet.

The Former Prefers Lake, and the Latter Will County, to be Tried In.

Mrs. Boice Granted Another Continuance—The Peri Case.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, the applications for a change of venue in the cases of the murderers Perteet and Rafferty were taken up and disposed of. There were comparatively few people in the court-room, due, probably, to the fact that the proceedings commenced at a quarter of 10 o'clock. Both the prisoners were present, and each looked well, and as if he was satisfied with the result of the efforts of his counsel to secure immunity from hanging. Subjoined is what took place:

THE CASE OF RAFFERTY.

Mr. Reed—If the Court please, at the last September term of this court, Christopher Rafferty, who is now in court, was tried and convicted of the murder of Officer O'Meara, and the jury fixed as his punishment that he should suffer death by hanging. His counsel, Mr. Small, who is also in court, took the case on a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court below upon two grounds; the main one, however, is that the Court below refused to change the venue on the application of the prisoner. I have a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case now in my hand, in which they hold that the Court should have granted a change of venue.

The Court—I have read the opinion.

Mr. Reed—I call up the case this morning, and desire the counsel [Mr. Small] to state whether he desires to renew that motion now, and have the venue changed.

Mr. Small—Undoubtedly.

The Court—You wish to insist on the motion?

Mr. Small—Yes, sir.

Mr. Reed—The statute provides, if the Court please, that the next nearest county ——

The Court—Yes, where the cause complained of does not exist. Lake County is probably ——

Mr. Reed—What has been the uniform practice?

The Court—It is the most convenient county. Mr. Small, is that agreeable to you?

Mr. Small—I want to say this: I have been informed that it was not advisable for this case to go to Lake County. I have not drawn any petition with a view of having it taken from Lake County and sent to any other county, but if, in the opinion of this Court, to whom this petition is now addressed, Christopher Rafferty can secure as fair and impartial trial of his cause there in that county as in any other county, I shall acquiesce in the venue being changed to that county.

The Court—For aught I know he can, and I therefore change the venue from this county to Lake County.

THE CASE OF PERTEET.

Mr. Reed. That disposes of the Rafferty case. There is another case in the same condition, your Honor, that of Andrew J. Perteet; and in that case—

The Court—I presume probably the reason why Judge Knowlton [Perteet's counsel] is not here is, it is not quite 10 o'clock. I told him yesterday that the case had been put off till this morning at 10 o'clock. Ah! there he is now [the Judge came into the room at this moment]. Do you wish to insist upon your motion for a change of venue in the case of Perteet?

Mr. Knowlton—Undoubtedly. That I agreed with Mr. Reed to take up this morning.

The Court (to Mr. Reed)—I suppose you have nothing further to say in the matter?

Mr. Reed shook his head negatively.

The Court—I have read the opinion of the Supreme Court, and know what it is.

Mr. Knowlton—Lest there might be some question about the prejudice now existing (the case was tried so long ago), I prepared another petition, verified by an affidavit, so that there should be no question upon that subject, which I propose to file now.

Mr. Reed—It sets forth simply—

Mr. Knowlton—It set forth—

Mr. Reed—Will you read it?

Mr. Knowlton—This case was tried some time ago, your Honor will recollect, and there might be a question raised that the prejudice then existing does not exist now, after the cause was entitled in the Court.

The Court—The people could not take any advantage if the venue was changed, and I am prepared to change it.

Judge Knowlton then read the following petition:

The People of the State of Illinois vs. Andrew J. Perteet; Indictment for murder, &c., &c.:

Andrew J. Perteet, the defendant in the cause above entitled, respectfully petitions this honorable Court, and so petitioning says, that he fears that he cannot receive a fair and impartial trial in or of said cause in the said Criminal Court of Cook County, on account that the Hon. Erastus S. Williams, one of the Judges of said court, and also the Judge of the Circuit Court of Lake County and State of Illinois, is prejudiced against him, your petitioner; and, also, on account that the inhabitants of said Cook County and State of Illinois are prejudiced against him, your petitioner. Wherefore, your petitioner prays that the venue of said cause be changed to some other county, as by the statute in such cases is made and provided; and he also prays that said venue be not changed to the said County of Lake; and your petitioner will ever pray, &c. ANDREW J. PERTEET.

Judge Knowlton also read the affidavit of Perteet, setting forth in legal form the allegations in the petition.

Mr. Reed—This presents, of course, a different question from the Rafferty case. He (Perteet) swears in this petition that Judge Williams is prejudiced against him so that he cannot there (in Lake County) have a fair trial. (To Mr. Knowlton)—How will Joliet, or DuPage County, do?

The Court—Will County is nearer.

Mr. Knowlton—I would just as soon have it go to Will County.

The Court—Is Will as near as DuPage?

Mr. Knowlton—It is just as near, exactly.

The Court—The statute says the nearest county.

Mr. Reed—There is some hitch about the county seat in Will County.

Mr. Knowlton—I think it had better go to Will.

The Court—The venue is changed to Will County.

Mr. Reed—On the application of the prisoner.

This ended the proceedings of the Court on the applications for a change of venue, and the prisoners were reconducted to their cells in the County Jail. Mr. Reed announced it to be his determination to follow the cases to the Courts of Lake and Will Counties, although it would be very inconvenient for him to do so.

MRS. BOYCE'S CASE.

Mr. Adams, attorney for Mrs. Boyce, who is charged with killing one Johnson, at No. 92 West Madison street, made application for a continuance until the next term. Mr. Reed interposed no objection, and the trial was accordingly deferred.

THE PERI CASE.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that Governor Palmer had commuted the sentence of Gregori Peri to imprisonment for life, caused much comment in Chicago. Nearly every one you met had something to say regarding the action of His Excellency, and no one was backward in expressing himself as surprised and dissatisfied. Peri killed *two* men in cold blood and it was the prevailing opinion that he at least of the dozen Chicago murderers arrested within the past year was justly entitled to dangle from the end of a rope. Anxious inquiries were made for the names of some of the three hundred and thirty-one persons who signed the petition praying for his pardon, but who or what they are could not be learned. The names of the "substantial and wealthy" ones will probably be ascertained in a day or two. Ex-Judge Van Buren, it is said, took the document to Springfield, and urged its favorable consideration. Gus. Van Buren, who was associated with John Mason, in defending Peri, was in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, during the time the counsel of Perteet and Rafferty were applying for a change of venue, and exclaimed "Glory to God! there is justice in the land." He was talking of Peri at the time. The murderer was informed early in the morning of the success of the petition, and a TRIBUNE reporter visited him in the afternoon, and endeavored to learn how he felt, but he refused to converse. The jailor said he seemed to be very happy, and that during his morning nap he frequently laughed very loud. He certainly has occasion to be jovial, and doubtless derives much consolation from the fact that he will not be immolated on the altar of justice. The Sheriff had received no official notification of the commutation of the sentence up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but, will probably receive the life-giving document to-day.

ILLINOIS.

Official Votes for Representatives in Congress.

We have heretofore published in detail the votes of the first nine districts. The following complete the list, with a recapitulation of the whole:

TENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, William H. Neece, of Macomb; Republican, William H. Ray, of Rushville.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Neece.	Congress Ray.
Hancock	2,697	3,606	3,329	3,141	3,692	3,116
Henderson	1,069	1,349	794	1,262	926	1,398
McDonough	2,145	2,721	2,059	2,797	2,300	2,726
Mercer	1,308	2,038	1,069	1,964	1,194	1,981
Schuyler	1,756	1,311	1,557	1,484	1,661	1,435
Warren	1,919	2,858	1,611	2,494	1,712	2,469
Total	11,904	13,823	10,989	13,046	11,696	12,962
Maj.	....	1,899	....	2,059	....	1,066

ELEVENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, Robert M. Knapp, of Jerseyville; Republican, Asa C. Matthews, of Pittsfield.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Knapp.	Congress Mat'ws.
Adams	5,741	4,774	5,177	4,962	5,271	4,920
Brown	1,622	869	1,122	815	1,271	824
Calhoun	752	369	681	426	697	430
Greene	2,869	1,382	2,197	1,371	2,246	1,396
Jersey	1,998	1,431	1,308	1,129	1,379	1,126
Pike	3,319	2,775	2,927	2,694	2,849	2,729
Total	15,851	11,386	13,491	10,716	13,713	10,884
Maj.	4,465	....	2,775	....	2,829	....

TWELFTH.

Candidates: Liberal, James C. Robinson, of Springfield; Republican, M. H. Chamberlain, of Beardstown.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Rob'n.	Congress Cham'n.
Cass	1,401	1,077	1,154	1,147	1,140	1,302
Christian	2,283	2,017	2,633	2,240	2,713	2,251
Menard	1,286	1,068	1,149	935	1,187	886
Morgan	2,773	2,693	2,442	2,736	2,574	2,776
Sangamon	4,875	4,711	4,283	4,149	4,519	4,167
Scott	1,127	1,125	1,072	951	1,100	959
Total	13,838	12,689	12,832	12,158	13,233	12,311
Maj.	1,669	....	674	....	922	....

THIRTEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, Clifton H. Moore, of Clinton; Republican, John McNulta, of Bloomington.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Moore.	Congress McN'ta.
DeWitt	1,340	1,652	1,505	1,734	1,636	1,615
Logan	1,902	2,515	1,814	2,466	1,914	2,423
Mason	1,719	1,077	1,584	1,396	1,639	1,401
McLean	3,958	6,895	3,335	5,845	3,463	4,699
Tazewell	2,785	2,328	2,092	2,300	2,158	2,350
Total	11,664	14,467	10,330	13,771	10,850	13,490
Maj.	....	2,803	....	3,441	....	2,640

FOURTEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, William E. Nelson, of Decatur; Republican, Joseph G. Cannon, of Tuscola.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Nelson.	Congress Cannon.
Champaign	2,126	3,250	1,936	3,775	2,134	3,724
Coles	2,247	2,658	2,411	2,647	2,497	2,665
Douglas	1,133	1,866	1,123	1,850	1,807	1,470
Macon	2,293	2,771	2,334	2,732	2,483	2,701
Piatt	773	1,263	923	1,483	1,090	1,387
Vermilion	2,054	3,255	1,707	3,374	1,964	3,304
Total	10,267	14,595	10,444	15,531	11,425	15,161
Maj.	....	4,028	....	5,087	....	3,536

FIFTEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, John R. Eden, of Sullivan; Republican, George Hunt, of Paris.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Eden.	Congress Hunt.
Clark	1,906	1,548	1,713	1,713	1,844	1,719
Crawford	1,477	1,150	1,082	1,166	1,242	1,168
Cumberl'nd	1,344	1,047	1,136	1,106	1,227	1,110
Edgar	2,320	2,398	2,180	2,294	2,314	2,288
Effingham	1,690	1,091	1,618	1,103	1,690	1,110
Jasper	1,134	871	1,065	917	1,118	919
Lawrence	1,175	1,074	1,175	1,110	1,145	1,115
Moultrie	1,148	887	1,137	906	1,286	960
Shelby	2,977	1,883	2,664	1,901	2,784	1,909
Total	15,169	11,679	13,780	12,295	14,653	12,298
Maj.	4,490	....	1,485	....	2,355	....

SIXTEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, Silas L. Bryan, of Salem; Republican, James S. Martin, of Salem.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Bryan.	Congress Martin.
Bond	772	1,558	911	1,349	956	1,345
Clay	1,389	1,394	1,369	1,568	1,347	1,605
Clinton	1,570	1,359	1,749	1,319	1,797	1,336
Fayette	2,029	1,711	1,711	1,727	1,882	1,733
Marion	2,190	2,186	2,291	2,068	2,224	2,206
Montgom'y	2,700	2,173	2,518	2,218	2,605	2,246
Washingt'n	1,253	1,861	1,240	1,742	1,238	1,794
Total	11,884	12,442	11,780	11,991	12,016	12,256
Maj.	....	558	....	211	....	240

SEVENTEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, William R. Morrison, of Waterloo; Republican, John B. Hay, of Belleville.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Morrison.	Congress Hay.
Macoupin	3,481	3,153	3,225	3,061	3,402	3,055
Madison	3,653	4,192	3,564	3,671	3,761	3,728
Monroe	1,345	966	1,583	522	1,965	288
St. Clair	3,269	4,814	4,089	4,215	4,189	4,245
Total	11,698	13,125	12,481	11,489	13,215	11,216
Maj.	....	1,427	989	....	1,999	

EIGHTEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, George W. Wall, of Du Quoin; Republican, Isaac Clements, of Carbondale.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Wall.	Congress Clem'ts.
Alexander	1,096	629	1,039	1,221	1,018	1,215
Jackson	1,353	1,303	1,540	1,257	1,383	1,369
Johnson	1,612	1,234	535	1,146	665	1,147
Massac	614	663	663	1,017	735	1,013
Perry	942	1,881	1,033	1,489	1,177	1,356
Pope	593	1,151	599	1,186	624	1,185
Pulaski	645	534	694	1,045	707	1,049
Randolph	1,997	1,943	1,868	1,880	1,928	1,998
Union	1,798	966	1,730	862	1,784	851
Williamson	1,338	1,416	1,314	1,383	1,410	1,334
Total	11,828	11,640	10,989	13,045	11,274	12,999
Maj.	188			2,056		1,725

NINETEENTH.

Candidates: Liberal, Samuel S. Marshall, of McLeansboro; Republican, Green B. Raum, of Harrisburg.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Mar'll.	Congress Raum
Edwards	431	898	411	871	422	869
Franklin	1,276	1,021	1,079	963	1,167	950
Gallatin	1,325	704	1,129	880	1,164	882
Hamilton	1,284	809	1,191	875	1,298	876
Hardin	450	342	443	437	488	422
Jefferson	1,880	1,116	1,763	1,340	1,829	1,282
Richland	1,355	1,237	1,343	1,317	1,396	1,308
Saline	1,143	1,042	1,046	1,107	1,104	1,071
Wabash	831	764	869	797	902	803
Wayne	1,681	1,525	1,664	1,624	1,731	1,616
White	1,752	1,076	1,758	1,224	1,799	1,222
Total	13,050	10,624	12,695	11,415	13,287	11,251
Maj.	2,426		1,280		2,036	

RECAPITULATION.

	President Greeley.	President Grant.	Congress Lib.	Congress Rep.
First	6,996	13,102	7,235	12,870
Second	8,847	12,521	8,873	12,182
Third	4,712	9,610	4,962	9,202
Fourth	4,679	16,022	5,075	15,390
Fifth	7,203	13,804	7,538	14,086
Sixth	6,867	13,161	7,215	13,128
Seventh	7,979	13,462	8,499	12,408
Eighth	7,946	13,094	8,254	13,401
Ninth	10,197	12,694	10,799	12,600
Tenth	10,989	13,048	11,896	12,962
Eleventh	13,491	10,716	13,713	10,884
Twelfth	12,832	12,158	13,233	12,311
Thirteenth	10,330	13,771	10,850	13,490
Fourteenth	10,444	15,531	11,425	15,161
Fifteenth	13,780	12,295	14,653	12,298
Sixteenth	11,780	11,991	12,016	12,256
Seventeenth	12,481	11,489	13,215	11,216
Eighteenth	10,989	13,045	11,274	12,999
Nineteenth	12,695	11,415	13,287	11,251
Total	185,157	241,929	194,112	240,140
Majorities		56,772		46,028
Aggregates	427,086		434,252	

CHICAGO GAS.

Everybody around the City Hall was talking about gas yesterday. Many opinions were expressed, the majority favorable to the new company. Although nothing definite could be learned, it was generally believed that, with some amendments, the National Gas Company's ordinance would be passed by the Council. Mayor Medill said he was not opposed to additional gas companies; on the contrary, he wanted to see more in existence, if the people could secure cheap gas by competition. He, however, denounced "black mailing" companies, and did not propose that any sham ordinance should go through his hands and be approved. He had no objection to signing the gas ordinance as originally presented by the Committee on Gas Lights, when it provided safeguards and precluded the selling out of stock or the formation of combinations; but his autograph would never be appended to any document which would enable the men who engineered it through the Council to extort money from the old gas companies.

The Interior.

The *Interior*, under its present management, has taken a new departure, and become a live paper. As the representative of the Presbyterians in the Northwest, it is alive to everything, and seems to be giving the staid old Predestinators a general stirring-up. Dr. Dwight, the senior editor, is well known throughout the country for his scholarship and high scientific attainments, and is an important accession to his department of journalism in his new field of labor. Every Presbyterian in the Northwest ought to take the *Interior*. It is one of the handsomest sheets ever published in this country, and deserves well of its friends.

Oyster Supper and Festival.

An oyster supper and festival will be given for the benefit of the Ladies' Furnishing Society of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, at the Church on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Complete preparations have been made for the best entertainment of the season. Supper from 6 to 10 o'clock. All are invited.

EVANSTON.

Josh Billings' and Prof. Cleveland's Lectures.

Society Gossip—Evanston's Sensation—Trustees' Meeting.

The lecture of Josh Billings, in Lyon's Hall, on Monday evening, was poorly attended. Why will not lecturers learn that the Evanston public believe themselves intellectual paragons, and not even to be instructed on the subject of "cockroaches?"

Dr. Cleveland's lecture in the University Chapel, being free, was well attended. The speaker was listened to with marked attention to the close.

The Beethoven Musical Society has secured J. A. Butterfield, of Chicago, as a leader. None but musicians of promise are admitted. One praiseworthy feature is, that all fees and dues have to be paid in advance, thus insuring the financial success of the enterprise. They are now practicing one of Beethoven's oratorios, and expect to give a public entertainment before the close of the winter.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT.

A very pleasant young people's party was given by Arthur and Kate Ducat, on Tuesday evening. Invitations were issued to the number of two hundred, and on the eventful evening the commodious and elegant parlors of General Arthur C. Ducat were filled with youth and beauty. The healthy Masters and charming Misses appeared mostly in full dress, and, under the influence of music's magic spell, the hours flew by on angel wings, and joy reigned unconfined. Big parties may be dull to graver people, but surely the young enjoy them.

General Ducat and lady may have the satisfaction of knowing that no more *recherche* affair has ever come off in Evanston, and the lads and lassies who attended will not soon forget the enjoyable occasion, gotten up regardless of expense.

EVANSTON HAS ITS SENSATION,

not a divorce case, neither an ornithorhyncus, but a wicked, wicked man, whose delight is to terrify the femininity of the not more populous than popular thoroughfare known as Chicago avenue. He is described as a well-dressed man, with mustache, whiskers, hyperian locks *et al.*, uniformly seen after dark (by the ladies), with his hands in his pockets, sauntering leisurely along the walk in front of three blocks on the aforesaid avenue.

A certain kitchen-mechanic seems to be the object of his especial admiration. It was her custom to lay in the supply of lacteal fluid for the family in the evening, and on going to a neighboring house for this purpose, she always found this mysterious person waiting at the gate, ready to accompany her. He never offered her any violence, or even spoke; but she gets her milk in the morning now. His attentions are not confined to this one alone, but, always silent and faithful, he is the ready but unappreciated chaperon to any and all unprotected females called out at night. He mysteriously disappears when pursued by men, and, although deep schemes have been laid to catch him, he always eludes his pursuers.

He is thought to be the same man who has several times attempted, unsuccessfully, to enter the Ladies' College, but being heard, his attempts have so far failed.

His mysterious performances are seriously disarranging the domestic economy of many once happy families, and causing the ladies many wakeful hours.

Owing to the dread that ladies have of going out at night unattended, they now stay at home more, and gossip is fearfully decreasing.

No small loss without some great gain.

Chivalrous young men are organizing themselves into vigilance committees, and it is to be hoped that this enemy of his kind may be apprehended.

The excitement is intensifying, and everybody is asking, "What does it mean?"

THE TOWN TRUSTEES

met, pursuant to notice, in the Town Hall, Tuesday evening. Present: C. J. Gilbert, Dr. D. H. Wheeler, C. F. Gray, Ambrose Foster, and J. H. Kedzie; President Gilbert in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved; after which the Committee on Fire Engine made a report of progress, and asked to be continued.

The fire ordinance, which was adopted, prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within a tract extending 150 feet on either side of Davis street, from the Centre of Maple avenue to the alley east of Chicago avenue.

An ordinance was passed changing the names of all streets running north and south, to avenues, and all avenues running east and west to streets, thus making an uniform nomenclature. The name of the west end of the main street running through the town, formerly known as College avenue, was changed to Davis street, the name of the east end. Two new streets on the west side of town were named Emerson and Lyons streets.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.

The True Reason Why the Structure is Not Completed—The Iron Roof of the Water Works Also Delayed.

Many persons have asked the question, "Why is not the State-street bridge finished?" and the Council, believing the Board of Public Works to be responsible for the delay, passed a resolution, at its last meeting, calling upon the Board to complete the structure immediately. The Mayor, yesterday, when asked about the bridge, answered the interrogatory satisfactorily. He said the iron for the superstructure should have been delivered long ago, under the contract, but had not been, owing to the inability of the contractors in Pittsburgh to furnish it. There seems to have been an extraordinary demand for iron all over the country the present year, and the various establishments which manufacture it have been unable to fulfil their contracts within the time specified in the agreements. The difficulty which interfered with the completion of State street bridge has als retarded the work on the roof of the Wate Works. The last instalment of iron for the latter reached Chicago only a few days since, when it should have been here two or three months ago. Very little more of the iron-work for the bridge is required, and that little is expected to arrive in a week or two. When here, a week at least will be required to place it in position; hence three weeks more must elapse before the North Side will be accessible by way of the State street bridge. The Mayor thought the Council was too hasty in passing the resolution referred to, remarking that the Board of Public Works was doing everything possible in the way of writing and telegraphing to the contractors to make haste to complete the work, and that the adoption of 500 resolutions a day would not hurry forward the work an hour.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE MUNN & SCOTT CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your commercial article in to-day's TRIBUNE asks, Will the Board of Trade take any action in the alleged fraudulent warehousing transactions of Munn & Scott? It then proceeds to say, in substance, that the Board will consume two or three days in discussing the conduct of a member, the extent of whose *alleged* default is measured by a few hundred dollars, but that it does not follow that Munn & Scott will be looked after; that the big fish are not always caught, but that the little are, etc.

Such language as this would not surprise me if uttered by a few persons who are restive under the wholesome restraints of the rules of the Board, or by a less intelligent and candid person than your commercial editor; but I am certainly more than surprised that your journal should, in this instance, become the medium of detraction through which the Board of Trade is thus aspersed. Your commercial editor ought to know that there is no real foundation for his charge that the rules of the Board of Trade are not impartially and fearlessly enforced by the Directory whenever complaints of their violation are duly made and proven. If you, as a public monitor and guardian of the commercial honor of Chicago merchants, will cause formal complaint to be made to the Directors of the Board of Trade that Munn & Scott have been guilty of any business misconduct, derogatory to their honor as business men and members of the Board, I will assure your readers that the charges will be fairly and fully investigated, and if proven, punished. But, as the power vested in the Board in such cases is limited to the simple exposure and expulsion of offenders, and as Munn & Scott, so far as any business interests or intercourse are concerned, have virtually withdrawn themselves from the Board, the question will arise, What greater punishment can we inflict, after an official investigation, than has been inflicted by their public exposure, already made? Would it add anything to the dignity of the Board of Trade to supplement the fall of Munn & Scott by a formal expulsion? There are very few members who would care to personally assume the position of public prosecutor under these circumstances. The Directors cannot act unless some one does assume this function. But, if you will furnish the complainants, the investigation will be had, and judgment will be rendered without fear or favor.

Again, our State Legislature, by direct enactment, has sought to divest the Board of Trade of all supervision of the warehouse business in this city. It has created a Board of Warehouse Commissioners, and has armed them with authority such as the Board of Trade never possessed, even before it was divested of what little supervisory power it originally had under its charter, or by voluntary assent of the elevator proprietors. Is it not, then, rather to the Commissioners, the State's Attorney, and the Grand Jury, that you should make your censorious appeal in behalf of outraged justice?

In conclusion, I beg to ask, as a merchant, a member of the Board of Trade, and one of its officers, if the occasional flings at the honor and integrity of the Board, kindred to this of which I now complain, are the kind of encouragement and support that Chicago merchants have a right to expect from the Chicago press in behalf of the leading commercial body of the Northwest? Such a spectacle of disrespect is witnessed, on the part of the press, in no other city in this country, or in the world. Respectfully,

MERCHANT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1872.

ITALY.

The Great Inundations.

From the London Times.

The floods in Italy are assuming proportions of which our own experience of English inundations would give a very imperfect idea. With us, "the rain it raineth every day." In Italy the clouds condense their fury on a few days of autumn and spring, at which latter season their volume is aided by the sudden thaw of the accumulated winter snows. They rush in a thousand streams down the mountain slopes which have just as much slant as seems contrived to give the deluge the most terrific momentum. The tidings of disaster reach us from every quarter of the Peninsula; from the Genoese Riviera, where between the Appennines and the sea border there seems to be hardly a span of level land; from the extreme point of Calabria, where the bare ribs of Aspromonte plunge almost perpendicularly into the deep. Still, it is from the level plains that we hear reports of the greatest ravages, and more especially from those flats of Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Æmilia which are apt to assume the appearance of a dismal swamp the moment they cease to be a fertile paradise.

A glance at the map will be sufficient to reveal the peculiar conditions of that favored region. The Alps encompass it on the west, north, and east, in the shape of a vast crescent from Nice to the Isonzo. On its northern watershed the streams of this chain diverge in every direction; the Rhone into France, the Rhine into Germany, and the feeders of the Danube, the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn, into Austria. But on the southern side the watercourses converge into one channel—the Po; and six times as much water as spreads over any region of Central Europe north of the Alps meets in one common trough south of these mountains. There is, too, this difference, that while the northern streams wind leisurely down long and comparatively gentle declivities, the southern torrents tear down wall-like slopes, crags, and cliffs, as if eager that their course should be as rapid and destructive as it is short. It would be needless to say that, under such circumstances, the plain of North Italy must always have been subject to floods. The Romans found it a great morass, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that they reclaimed it, draining and plowing it, probably by slave labor. It received further improvement in the Middle Ages, when, by the construction of navigation and irrigation canals, efforts were made to turn into useful servants those lawless streams which had been such formidable masters. Finally, in later times, the introduction of rice enabled the people to turn to profit even those lower plains which admitted of no other cultivation, and which, although unhealthy as rice grounds, would be much more so if not cultivated at all. The draining of the marshes could, of course, only be effected by dykes or embankments. But the streams brought down not only water, but earth and sand, and vast masses of rocks and *debris* of the mountains choking up their beds in the plains with deposits of sand and mud which have been advancing and rising for centuries. The dykes had, of course, to be raised as the rivers rose, and had to be made strong enough to support all the enormous volume of the waters which are now flowing several feet above the level of the plain. These dykes are masterpieces of human skill; they tower above the flats in some places as high as tall houses, and their structure is so massive and solid that highroads run on the top of them; yet they quiver and groan like things of life when the streams are at their full, and the waters either flow over them, or break through them, as those of the Po have done now at Revere, deluging the richest Modenese plains between the Secchia and Panaro, and carrying so sudden and irresistible a havoc over those populous districts as not only to lay waste the richest fields, but also to overwhelm whole villages, not unfrequently with grievous loss of human life. The river-side population, aware of the precariousness of their position, are usually ready for a life-and-death struggle with the hostile element. On the first alarm they are all up, headed by their engineers, and sided by such troops as may happen to be quartered among them. They run along the banks, dive into the raging water, and sometimes succeed in stopping gaps, patching up rents, and buttressing up the trembling dike, with a courage, skill, and devotion fully equal to the emergency. On very disastrous occasions, as it seems in the present instance, they are overpowered and have to slacken in their exertions till the floods give sign of abating.

Unfortunately, although it is the plain that suffers, it is the mountain that is at fault; and there the evil has been growing for centuries, and is now almost altogether past remedy. The volume of water which pours down from the Alps and Apennines was, probably, at all times the same; though it may be that, when the mountains were mantled all over with wood, the moisture was more constant, the rain more frequent, and consequently less violent. So long, also, as the whole upper region was a mass of green the rain of the melted snow was trapped, as it were, by the roots, the trunks and the fallen foliage of the trees. It had to trickle and struggle through endless obstacles, and its downward flow was in some measure broken; what came down was only, or at least mainly, water, and it found its way to the sea through unobstructed channels. But for these last four or five hundred years the Italians, like the Provencals, like the Spaniards, like all the people along the shores of the Mediterranean, have been stripping the mountains of their primeval forests without dreaming of replanting them; and the result has been a general crumbling down of the soil, leaving the rocks bare and bleak with deep scars and seams, everywhere marking the path of the landslip and the ravine. The evil, as we have said, is already of ancient date; but it has assumed enormous proportions since highroads and railroads have made the deepest recesses in the mountains accessible to the woodman's axe; and the demand for timber and for fuel for steamers and railway engines has only too amply rewarded his destructive labor. The injury done to the plain in Italy, however grievous, is not irreparable so long as it can be kept within certain limits; for the deposits of the mountain streams are not irreclaimably barren, and a few years' care is sufficient to cover them with fresh green and obliterate every trace of their ravages. But the wear and tear of the plain is tremendous, and there is always the danger that the destruction may get the better of all human energy and perseverance, for, wherever the water is allowed to spread at large and stagnate, not only the flooded surface, but the whole region for miles around is apt to generate malaria, and risks a relapse into that swampy condition from which Roman enterprise rescued it. Three or four years of incessant floods would render vast tracts of beautiful Lombardy as unhealthy and desolate as the Tuscan or Pontine marshes are now, and other strips of maritime territory all along the coasts of the Peninsula and of the islands of Sardinia and Corsica. The disasters of the plain, as we have stated, have their origin in the mountains. However arduous the task may be, whatever amount of time, care, and capital may have to be expended upon it, the Italians must rescue their country from the ravages it suffered at the hands of their forefathers; they must reconstruct and, as it were, recreate their mountains, by replanting and protecting those forests which their forefathers and themselves have ruthlessly destroyed.

The South Carolina Senatorship.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, the colored Congressman from South Carolina, has published a card in the Columbia *Union* denying with some warmth a report current in that State that he intends to withdraw as a candidate for the United States Senate. He says:

"I am a candidate for the position of United States Senator from this State, and shall remain a candidate until the final vote shall have been reached by the General Assembly. Underlying my candidacy is a question of principle, right, and justice, which I am determined, so far as I am able, to have asserted. I am determined to have the question at once settled as to whether the lack of money shall exclude men from office, or whether those qualities alone that can conscientiously appeal to the higher sensibilities of our manhood shall prevail. My every effort shall be to have the whole of the people of this State, as well as of the entire country, understand whether or not the performance of the pledges recently made by the Republican party, shall be foreshadowed by the blighting influence of a purchased seat in the Senate of the nation."

MANSARD.

Something About the Great French Architect.

From the New York Times.

It is curious that when Francois Mansard, the great French architect who invented the roof known by his name, introduced it to public notice in the construction of a hotel in Paris, the whole profession fell foul of him, and attempted to drive him from Paris. He was caricatured by Lucas Cranach in an amusing cartoon, which represented him escaping from Paris on a diminutive donkey, pursued by the hisses and shouts of the profession, and hugging to his breast a model of a chateau, with enormous curb roofs. Some account of the life of this truly remarkable architect will probably be relished by the public at the present time. He was born in Paris in the year 1598, of a family that had been long settled in the capital of France, but which was of Italian origin. His remote ancestor, Michael Mansarto, who entered the service of the Carlovingian Kings shortly before the usurpation of the Capets, is styled in the old Latin chronicle Cavalius Romanus, by which it is to be inferred that he had some pretensions to nobility. The son of this Roman knight was architect to Hugo Capet, and also taught mathematics to Robert, the *roi faineant*. The name of Mansard is to be traced in the annals of Charles V., comes up again in the diary of Charles VII., and is found inscribed on great numbers of monuments during the reigns of Louis le Gros, Louis VII., Philip the Fair, and Francis I. Enough may be gathered from this brief, scanty pedigree to show that the family had distinguished themselves in the profession of architecture during a period of many hundred years. The young Francois Mansard was the apprentice of his uncle Germain Gautier, who was worker in wood to the reigning King, and also architect, though in this latter branch he does not seem to have been highly distinguished. His nephew was quick to learn, and displayed, not only a wonderful facility of combination, but a rare taste, preferring instinctively the *chefs d'œuvre* of antiquity, upon which subsequently he endeavored to mold a style of his own. His early efforts were confined to works of no great importance, and the first great affair placed in his hands was the erection of the Hotel Toulouse, in which he displayed a mastery over the general plan, and a grasp of details, which showed him to be one of the great ones of architecture. His atelier became crowded with noblemen and rich provincial Presidents, who offered him commissions of the most remunerative kind, and the Chateau de Berry and the Chateau of Choissy sur Seine attested still further his consummate genius. In 1632 the Commandeur de Sillery desired him to contribute his plans for the erection of the Church of the Daughters of the Virgin in the Rue St. Antoine, and his sketches were so universally admired by the Court that Gaston of France, Duke of Orleans, and brother of the King, Louis XIII., ordered him to construct the Chateau de Blois, which he commenced with great spirit, but which was never finished. It was when engaged on this work that he developed his extraordinary mania of pulling down what had already been completed, in order to rebuild it on a totally different plan, which he conceived superior. This, though prompted by his desire for perfection, was most annoying to his patrons, and brought him much vexation and trouble. He was, however, too great an architect to be neglected, and Annie of Austria, the Queen of Louis Treize, having a spasm of piety, ordered him to build the chapel of the Val de Grace. His designs were universally admired, but when he had advanced to a certain stage of completion with the work a new thought struck his fancy, and he was about to tear down the walls, when the Queen, informed of what he was about to do, abruptly dismissed him, and the chapel was confided to another architect, who finished it loyally according to the first plans of Mansard. This greatly enraged the eccentric artist, who, to show Her Royal Majesty what she had lost, constructed the chapel of the Chateau de Fresnes on the plans which he had designed for the Val de Grace, reducing them, however, to one-third of the original proportions. This work has justly been considered by French architects the very pearl of chapels and the perfection of art. Shortly after this great triumph, he was commissioned by the President of Longueil to build for him his Chateau des Maisons, near St. Germain en Laye, and he produced plans which delighted the heart of his patron. The building was to be a large central facade with two wings. The centre was finished and also the eastern wing, but hardly had he completed the latter when a brilliant conception for the wings struck him, and, without a moment's hesitation, without deigning to say a word of the matter to his employer, he demolished the entire wing. But his second plan was so exquisite, and the completed structure so uniform, so harmonious, so thorough in all its details, that the President not only forgave him for the frightful additional expense, but gave him hearty thanks and a munificent present. The Prime Minister, Colbert, who had succeeded Cardinal Mazarin, consulted with him about the construction of the Louvre, and Mansard produced some excellent sketches. "Very beautiful," said Colbert, "but I want not a sketch, but a definite plan." "My plan is in my head, Monseigneur," returned the intractable architect, and even the threat of sending for Bernini from Rome could not force him to present a plan which he would promise not to change. Bernini was sent for, but Mansard exerted all his influence for his French rival, Perrault, and it was the latter who had the honor of building that superb palace. The last work of Mansard was the facade of the Church of the Little Ones, in the Place Royale, Paris. He died in 1666, at the age of 69, full of years and honors, leaving behind him another architect of his name, Jules Hardouin Mansadt, the child of his sister, who was married to Hardouin, the painter. The young man studied vehemently with his uncle, for whom he felt the greatest veneration, and on becoming of age assumed the name of Mansard. His ability was by no means so great as that of his relative, but he had no eccentricities, and his manners were so pleasing that he became entirely beloved by Louis XIV., who made him his architect and Superintendent of Public Buildings. He built for this great monarch the palace of Versailles, the Hotel des Invalides, the Place des Victoires, the Chateau of Dampierre, the Church of Notre Dame de Versailles, besides planning the palaces of Marly and le Grand Trianon. He planned, also, the Place Vendome. The King presented him with the Order of St. Michel, and rewarded him for his services so liberally that he accumulated a large fortune in spite of a somewhat extravagant expenditure. He died suddenly in 1708, at the age of 63, and was buried in the Church of St. Paul, at Paris. His tomb was constructed by the sculptor Coysevox, and was spared during the Revolution. It has since been transferred to another church of Paris, where the curious may still see it.

The style of the uncle Francois Mansard, though open to criticism, is acknowledged by all to be full of nobleness and magnificence. It has, however, been said of him that, in his efforts to bring the Renaissance nearer to the spirit of the antique, he lost the smiling elegance and grace which distinguished it during the epoch of Francis I., and gave it an air of sombreness and an undeniable heaviness. But no man understood better than he did, the general distribution of a plan. He was absolutely master of his conceptions, down to the most insignificant of details; his profiles were distinguished by their precision and truth, and, in fine, he was one of the greatest architects that France ever produced. The curb roof, which, in ridicule of him, was called Mansard, was at the outset very rough, and, indeed, pretentiously ugly; but the germ of beauty was within, and he developed it so fully that those who laughed lived to admire and to copy. His nephew was more noted for the beauty of his decoration than for his architecture, and he signally failed in the general grasp of a plan. His productions have been very harshly criticised, more especially the details of Versailles. His most admired work was the dome of the Invalides, in rivalry of Sir Christopher Wren's dome of St. Paul's.

Terrible Death—A Horse Doctor Poisoned by a Glandered Animal.

A late Chambersburg (Pa.) paper says: More than a year ago Dr. R. H. Parks came to this town, a hale, hearty man, six feet in height. He came here for the purpose of lecturing upon "The Horse," having a written treatise upon the subject. He was consulted by many persons in regard to diseases of their horses, and from one of these cases he received his death. He was called upon by a farmer to make a *post-mortem* examination of a horse that had died suddenly, which was done, and it was discovered that he died of glanders. The day was excessively warm when the examination was had, and it is supposed the Doctor, through the millions of pores on his body, expanded from the heat, absorbed the deadly virus from the animal. He was not affected immediately, but in time began to feel the effects of the poison in his system, which increased to such an extent that finally he was confined to his bed in the Washington House, where he remained during all last winter, when in the early part of the summer he rallied enough to permit him to walk out occasionally.

But a change had come over the appearance of the stalwart man. He was a skeleton, almost, drooping and sad. Again he was taken with symptoms of the loathsome disease, and, not wishing to be a burden, took refuge at the Alms House. Here he lingered until a week or ten days since, when death came to his relief. At one time immense ulcers appeared on different portions of his body, but, strange to say, within a short time of his dissolution they had healed up outwardly. He had the services of three or four of our best physicians and the attention of a number of our citizens, but without avail.

Contagious Diseases Spread by Flies.

A curious and perhaps important discovery is stated to have been made recently by M. Kletzinsky, a Viennese professor. Noticing that persons sick with the small-pox were often visited by flies, he placed near an open window of the hospital a saucer filled with glycerine. Soon the flies gathered and were caught like birds with glue. In their endeavors to free themselves, all the foreign matter which had adhered to them was left in the glycerine, which was at once submitted to observation with the microscope. It was found that the glycerine which was chemically pure when offered to the flies, was full of strange cells, very similar to those seen on persons attacked by small-pox, but never on flies—a discovery which proves conclusively that these insects are not only filthy, but can be a very dangerous means of spreading contagious diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. EVENING ADMISSION,

LOW PRICES, 15, 25, and 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. PROF. DAVIS and his

Troupe of Trained Dogs!

BILLY COLLINS, Dutch Vocalist. Brilliant success of MISS BLANCHE SELWIN, ALF. McDOWELL, JOHN T. KELLY, BILLY BARRY, PETE LEE, REMMELSBERG SISTERS, MISS MINNIE GRAY, and the Comedy Combination in a new olio of novelties, concluding with the Sensational Drama entitled

SAVED!

OR, THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Immense success of Geo. L. Fox and his great troupe in the only HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Third and positively last week but one of this great Pantomime. New scenes, new tricks, &c., &c. All the great artists in new feats. First appearance in America of the celebrated Girard Brothers in their new act, entitled CAPERONICON. The great Wilson Bros. in new acts. The Casselli Family. The infant Velocipedists. Kynock the great Skatorial Artist. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. A line of stages will leave after each performance for the West and South Sides.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Maggie Mitchell,

In her beautiful Romantic Drama,

THE PEARL OF SAVOY;

OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Next Week—JANE EYRE AND LITTLE BAREFOOT

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

First appearance in this city of the great artists,

JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC, MISS ALICE HARRISON,

Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from AIKEN'S THEATRE, when will be presented, first time in Chicago, with grand and elaborate scenery, splendid cast, original music, properties, &c., the melodramatic German sensation, written expressly for the above artists, entitled SCHNEIDER; or DOT OLD HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

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Closing representations of MISS

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S

Great society drama

ONE WIFE.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday Matinee. Friday, benefit of Miss Thompson, when will be produced her beautiful play VICTORINE, OR I'LL SLEEP ON IT. Saturday night, grand double bill.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC! THE EPIZOOTIC! Geo. and Chas. Reynolds. The Abyssinian Dwarf, Tommy. Great success of the burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. Every evening and Saturday matinee. Next week, the character artist, L. H. Milburn. Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, and Lawrence Burton will shortly appear.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

RUBENSTEIN CONCERTS.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, AT 8 P. M.,

First appearance in Chicago of

ANTON RUBENSTEIN, the greatest living pianist. HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso. Mlle. Louise Liebhart, Mlle. Louise Ormeny, the celebrated Soprano and the favorite Contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, Accompanist.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	20,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, ILL., Nov. 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to Dec. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies, needed at the institution:

250 brls superfine flour, per month.
20 brls family flour per month.
5,000 lbs corn meal per month.
20 to 25 head good fat steers, per month, from 1,000 lbs upward.
2,500 lbs Rio coffee,
50 brls "C" sugar.
4 brls "A" sugar.
300 lbs Japan tea.
1,500 bu oats.
6,000 bu corn in the ear.
3,500 tons Illinois coal.
10,000 yards prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 12 oz per yard.
15,000 lbs common soap.
1,000 boxes candles.

Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, to be approved by the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. Cash will be paid on delivery of goods. The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Dec. 17, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For further particulars apply to the Warden, A. W. Edwards, Esq.

(Signed) JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*2:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*2:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:10 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:10 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:10 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:20 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 m.	*1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	*5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Mail	*4:35 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. †Daily. †Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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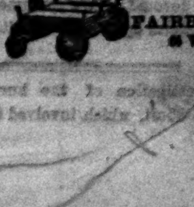

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THIRD PAGE—Chicago's Murderers—Official Votes for Illinois Representatives in Congress—Evanston Matters—State Street Bridge—The Board of Trade and the Munn & Scott Case—The Great Inundations in Italy—Mansard: Something About the Great French Architect—Railroad Time Table.
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FIFTH PAGE—Our Horses—The Law Courts—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—A Dummy for a Horse—A Substitute for Baptism—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Pearl of Savoy."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. John Allen, Little Mac, and Miss Alice Harrison, supported by Aiken's Company. "Schneider; or dot Old House von der Rhine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Charlotte Thompson. "One Wife."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 21, 1872.

A rigid inspection of New York markets fails to detect any evidence that the distemper had, as rumored, attacked poultry.

It will be remembered that Rafferty and Perteet, the two Chicago murderers, after being tried and sentenced to death by the Criminal Court of this city, were granted new trials by the Supreme Court. Yesterday it was decided that these should take place in Lake County for Rafferty, and Will County for Perteet.

Thirty murderers, among whom are Foster, the car-hook murderer, and Stokes, are confined in the Tombs, where some of them have been for more than two years. New York grows restive under this evasion of the halter, and begins to talk of Lynch Law as a substitute for that in which murderers seem to find only protection. Even the staid *Evening Post* suggested yesterday "a few doses of lamp-post justice."

Commissioner Douglass proposes that Congress abolish the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the very sensible reason that their work can be done by the other employes of the service. This will relieve the Treasury of the payment of $5,000 a year to each of 230 Assessors, and of $5 a day to each of 1,300 Assistant Assessors,—an annual economy of over three millions of dollars.

Boston was startled, yesterday, by another fire, which destroyed one of the largest printing establishments in New England. The previous fire had afforded opportunity for street improvements, of which crooked Boston has long felt the need, and, curiously, the building which yesterday's flames carried off stood in the path of a projected extension of Washington street, and was to have been removed by less destructive means.

Eight hundred tracklayers on a Minnesota railroad are snowed up and believed to be perishing of cold and hunger. In order to secure a valuable land grant for the Winona & St. Peter Railroad they had pushed their work forward one hundred miles beyond the white settlements, and are at this moment buried without provisions in the impassable drifts of a snow-storm which has already lasted six days. Every attempt to reach the unfortunate men with relief trains has been baffled by the terrible weather.

It has been considered a congratulatory feature of the Boston fire, that it did not consume anything that was of permanent value, or which could not be replaced in time. As investigation into the losses has proceeded, however, it has been found that some things have been destroyed the loss of which is irreparable; and among them are the letters, papers, and manuscripts of the historian Prescott, which had been stored by the family into whose possession they had come, during their absence in Europe, in one of the fire-proof granite warehouses which was destroyed. Among these papers were a large number of ancient and authentic documents concerning Spain and the two Americas, all of his private correspondence and literary memoranda, including several of the finest portraits ever painted by Copley, the father of Lord Lyndhurst. Such a loss is total, and is a heavy calamity to the literary world.

A leading citizen of Boston writes to a friend in this city, in relation to the aid proffered from this and other cities, as follows: "The newspapers represent the public sentiment here, on the subject of taking pecuniary help for our poor, better than the action of the Mayor and official committees does. The only real argument in favor of taking the money is, that, if we refuse, it will appear as if we are too proud to do it. Now, I for one, would not be too proud to accept the help, if we really needed it; for I believe in the 'give and take' method. But the simple fact is, we can well afford to take care of the poor here, and the purposes for which money is most needed are not those for which aid sent from abroad could properly be devoted." We presume this represents the general opinion of the citizens of Boston.

The investigation of the burning of the steamer Missouri, which involved the loss of so many lives, although still pending, has proceeded far enough to unfold the secret of the disaster. A witness, on Saturday last, testified that a demijohn of spirits, which was tumbling about in the locker, immediately over the boiler, finally became broken, the spirits took fire from the boiler, and the flames immediately spread over the ship. The rest of the story, with its terrible loss of life, is only too well known to the public. As far as the investigation is concerned, it does not need to go further. It will be continued, however, to the end. A report will be made. There will be some newspaper comment, and there the matter will drop. And yet here is a record of carelessness and want of ordinary precaution which ought to be visited with severe punishment. If investigations are never to be followed by any practical results, and not only entail no punishment but suggest no remedies, it may well be asked, What is the use of investigations at all? There have been at least a dozen investigations of calamities similar to that of the Missouri, but has any one been punished? Have any additional precautions been taken with reference to preventing these disasters?

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and grain was generally easier. Mess pork was in moderate demand and firm at $13.00 for new; $12.75@13.00 seller the month; and $12.30@12.40 seller December. Lard was more active, and firmer, at 7½c cash, 7⅝c seller December, and 7⅞@8c seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 4⅛c for part salted shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c for do short ribs, and 6⅞@7c for do short clear. Sweet pickled hams nominal at 9⅝@10½c. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 11c for corn, and 12c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in good demand and a shade firmer. Wheat was less active, and 1½c lower, closing firmer at $1.08 seller the month and seller December. Corn was dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing at 31⅜c seller the month, and 31¼c seller December. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 23c seller the month, and 23¼c seller December. Rye was quiet and steady at 55c. Barley was less active, and easier, closing at 68c for No. 2, 66c for do seller the month, and 51c for No. 3. The hog market was more active, and advanced 5@10c. Sales were at $4.00@4.25. Cattle sold slowly at about 25c decline from Monday's prices. Sheep ruled quiet and steady.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The first trial of the system of minority representation, as applied to the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, took place at our recent State election. The results are before us. In round numbers, the strength of the majority and minority parties in the State was in the proportion of 250,000 to 200,000. The whole number of Senators is 51, and of Representatives 153. Of the Senators who were chosen in the old style the Republicans have 33 and the Liberals 18, when, had they been chosen under the system of giving the minority their proportionate number, the Republicans would have had 28 and the Liberals 23. In the election of Representatives, the Republicans carried 33 districts, and under the ordinary system would have elected 99 Representatives, leaving to the Liberals 18 Senators and 54 Representatives. The actual result is 85 Republican and 68 Liberal Representatives. The result is precisely a fair representation of the two parties, according to their proportionate votes. The primary object of the Constitutional provision has been attained, with almost mathematical accuracy. Another object of the provision was to give the voters the opportunity of discriminating against an objectionable candidate by doubling their votes for an opposing candidate. The voters have availed themselves of this privilege to a large extent, and the effect is seen in various districts. As a rule, the Senators have been chosen by the party polling the larger vote for President in the several districts, and, as a rule, the party electing the Senator has also elected two of the three Representatives. But there are several exceptions to this general result.

In the Ninth Senatorial District, composed of Boone and Winnebago Counties, the Republicans elected all three Representatives, that being the only district in the State where there was such a result. In the Third Senatorial District, the Liberals elected their Senator by a small majority. The Republicans nominated only one candidate for representative; but the vote shows that, had they run two Representatives, and divided their vote equally between them, they could have elected both.

In the Fifteenth District, the Liberals elect the Senator, while the Republicans elect two Representatives; and, in the Thirty-seventh and Forty-fifth Districts, the Republicans elect the Senators, while the Liberals elect two Representatives in each district. In these districts the result on Senator was due to the personal popularity of the persons elected, who got more votes than their party.

In the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-second Districts, the Liberals elected Senators, and the Republicans in each district elected two Representatives; while in the Forty-first, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Districts, the Republicans elected the Senators, and the Liberals got the two members in each district. In these six districts the majority parties lost the second member, because of the zeal of the friends of candidates in making an unequal division of the votes. Had the voters of each party given to the candidates one and a half votes each, the party that elected the Senator would have elected two Representatives in that district. But, owing to the anxiety of one candidate to secure his own election beyond all doubt, and to the discrimination of the voters, the minority party (politically) in each of these six districts elected two of the three Representatives. In the Forty-ninth (St. Clair) District, the result is peculiar. The district gives majorities for Grant, Koerner, Black, for the Republican State ticket, and Congressmen, and elects a Liberal Senator and two Representatives.

But, after all these exceptional results, the next House of Representatives will be divided politically in the proportion of their respective votes of the two parties polled throughout the State.

There are a great many persons in the State who are disgusted with the result of minority representation. Nor are these confined to any one party. There are Republicans who refuse to understand why, in a district with a clear Republican majority, the minority should have any representation at all. On the other hand, there are Democrats who are disgusted with the thought that a Democratic county should be represented in the Legislature by one Democratic and two Republican members, as is the case in Sangamon. There are a number of defeated candidates who declare minority representation a humbug, and demand its repeal at the earliest possible time; but, on the whole, it has worked admirably; it has secured the great end sought, and has enabled the people, in many instances, to defeat objectionable candidates by the election of better men. The principle of minority representation has been fully vindicated by the results.

THE CASE OF PERI.

The Governor has commuted the punishment of Gregory Peri, now under sentence of death for murder, to imprisonment for life. This action is greatly to be deplored. The case of Peri was without an extenuating circumstance. On the day of the Great Fire, in the forenoon, he, without the slightest rational provocation, stabbed and killed two men. The act was cruel, malicious, and brutal. The men he murdered were peaceful, orderly, and respectable citizens. He was indicted separately for each murder. The jury in the first case had no doubt as to his guilt, or to the absence of all extenuating or palliating circumstances. There was no difference of opinion as to the guilt of Peri or as to the character of the crime. But, exercising the power given them by law, the jury fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life. He was subsequently tried for the second murder, and the jury was equally unanimous in opinion as to his guilt and to the atrocious character of the crime, and fixed the penalty of death by hanging. The point was made by his counsel that, having been sentenced under the first conviction, the judgment in the second case could not be executed until after the expiration of the first. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and that body, which gave new trials to Perteet and to Rafferty, decided that in Peri's case there was no legal defect in the proceedings, and that the sentence of death should be executed on the 6th of December.

The Governor has now intervened, and commuted this sentence to imprisonment for life. Under the circumstances, this commutation is equivalent to a pardon for the second murder, as the commutation adds nothing to the punishment imposed for the first murder. The action of the Governor is of incalculable injury to the cause of justice and of law. Its effect is to paralyze the arm of authority, and to encourage illegal violence. There has been no person convicted of murder in this district for many years who has been permitted to be hanged. From one cause or another, the convicted murderers have escaped. The first great wrong was the commutation of the sentence of Walsh, the wife-murderer. That was a case where the murder was without the slightest palliation. The Governor interposed. Murders have followed each other with fearful rapidity. Juries have in many cases exercised their power of clemency by sending the wretches to the Penitentiary for life. In the cases of Perteet, who murdered his wife, and Rafferty, who murdered an officer, justice has been defeated by legal defences founded upon technical errors in the proceedings. But, in the case of this man Peri, there was nothing that appealed to the most technical lawyer or sympathizing friend. He had basely murdered two inoffensive men in his own house without the least provocation. If ever there were a case where the Executive should have declined to interfere, or should have suppressed his objections to capital punishment, if he have any, this case of Peri was the one.

Justice, to command respect, must be impartial. It may be asked, Why should Perteet be hanged for the murder of his wife, when Walsh, who committed the same crime, was not? Why should Rafferty, who, when drunk, killed one man, be hanged, when Peri, who murdered two men, is sent to the Penitentiary. With what equity can juries or Courts hereafter sentence men to be hanged when this man, convicted of a double murder of the most atrocious kind, is taken from the gallows, and given his life? The conviction of Rafferty, and his sentence, with the probable execution of Peteet and Peri, had for a time the effect of checking violence in this city. Ruffianism thought that there was a serious purpose to punish murder. The fight is over; there is to be no more hanging in Chicago. After the release of Peri, Pereet and Rafferty cannot be hanged without treating them with a severity not shown to others more brutal than they.

HOW TO ANNEX CUBA.

The New York *Herald* advocates a discriminating duty of 100 per cent and upwards, on our importations from Cuba, as a means of abolishing slavery in that island, of so diminishing the revenue of Spain as to render her willing to relinquish it, and of securing its transfer to the United States. We think we have heard discriminating duties against the Canadians urged as a mode of starving the people of that province into seeking our fraternal embraces; but the operation, thus far, is as unsuccessful as that of the man who undertook to freeze his dog by holding him out of the window in a northeast storm. The *Herald's* argument is doubtless inspired either by parties interested in high duties on sugar or in Cuban annexation. It says:

> In 1868, of the whole six hundred and twenty thousand tons of sugar exported from the island in nine months only, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, the United States took nearly four hundred thousand tons, and during the same period, of three hundred and thirty thousand tons molasses, we took nearly two hundred and twenty thousand tons. The sugar crop for the year 1870-71 was five hundred and forty thousand tons, of which the United States received three hundred and twenty thousand tons. We may safely state that we consume on an average between sixty and seventy per cent of the Cuba crop of sugar and a greater percentage of the crop of molasses. This slave-labor sugar, under our present tariff, comes in direct conflict with our free labor, and realizes to the Cubans a larger profit than our own citizens can secure. On the other hand, Spain affords us no facilities or advantages in the Cuban markets. Her tariff discriminates against American imports, and the enormous duties are prohibitory of a great part of our products. Machinery and a few articles that cannot well be procured from home are the only things on which the Spanish tariff allows us a fair market in Cuba. Our Government thus directly encourages the manufacture of slave products in our immediate neighborhood, and gives life to the system of slave labor. If we were to place a duty of 100 per cent on the slave-labor sugars of Cuba, we should at once do much to loosen the hold of Spain upon the island and to strike the fetters from the limbs of the slaves. The loss of the American markets would be fatal to the present condition of affairs, and it would not be long before the island obtained its freedom or voluntarily sought an asylum within the Union. At all events, it is a policy which should commend itself to Republicans, unless their concern for the liberty of the negro has ceased with the enfranchisement of those of the race whose ballots are cast in the United States.

Supposing the *Herald* to be serious, let us consider the effect of such a project on the prices and production of sugar and molasses; on the feelings of the people of Spain and Cuba towards the United States, and on the institution of slavery in Cuba.

The duties on sugar and molasses at present are almost strictly revenue duties,—the American production which is favored by them being confined to Louisiana, and having a capacity of filling only one-tenth of the demand of our American consumers. These duties bring the Government some thirty millions of dollars and upwards annually, which the annexation of Cuba would oblige us to raise by other taxes. To increase the duties from their present rates of from 1¼ to 4 or 5 cents a pound (which may be from 15 to 60 per cent on the invoice price) to duties equivalent to 100 per cent, or, say from 4 to 8 cents per pound, would, as a revenue measure, affect ourselves more largely than the Cubans. It would double the cost of sugar to ourselves, and as a protective measure would stimulate the manufacture of the inferior and dearer sugar that can be made from beets, corn, sorghum, and Louisiana cane. It would lessen the consumption of sugar in America; but whether the decrease in the importation would be sufficient to lessen the amount of our revenue under the increased duty, only the experiment itself would decide. The two-thirds of the Cuban product which is sold in the United States is nine-tenths of our supply, so that the effect upon our prices would be much more sharp and decisive than the effect on Cuban prices. While Cuba would still have the rest of the world to sell to, we, in order to prevent Cuban sugar coming to us through other channels, would have to put the duties on all foreign sugars up to the same mark. Cuba would still supply the world, except France and the small part of Europe where the beet is made to supersede the imported article. Probably, therefore, the selling price in Cuba would not decline at all, or only by a shade, while the purchasing price here would rise by something more than the duty. In short, in the increased cost of our sugar, we would be taxing ourselves forty to sixty millions a year, some portion of which,—how large could not now be predicted,—would go to the producers of beet, sorghum, cane, maple, and corn sugar here, as "profits" on those industries. The measure would irritate and embarrass Cuban sugar planters, and so would alienate their sympathies from us, but it could not possibly prevent them from continuing to raise sugar at a fair profit, though they would get far less than we would pay for it. Whatever would appear to the Cubans like legislating to impoverish them would, of course, bind them more closely to the Spanish throne. The Cubans can now see that if they were annexed to the United States they would send into this country, free of duty, the sugar and molasses on which thirty millions of duty are now paid, and would share with American consumers the profit arising from a cessation of the tax. If this inducement cannot win them to an annexation policy, it is quite certain that they would not be won by a tariff expressly designed to operate as a hostile measure. Of course, whatever binds the Cubans to Spain and cripples their industrial progress, must, at the same time, prolong the power of slavery.

THE WAREHOUSE FRAUDS.

We publish a letter elsewhere from a member of the Board of Trade, in reply to some strictures in our commercial columns on the action or non-action of the Board in cases of fraud like that recently discovered in the Munn & Scott Elevators. The writer takes various exceptions to these strictures. He alleges, for instance, that, since the Legislature has taken the control of warehouses out of the hands of the Board of Trade, and lodged it in the hands of a Board of Commissioners and other officers appointed by the Governor, it is not fair to hold the Board responsible for the management of warehouses. This may be very true, but the Board of Trade is none the less responsible for the character of its individual members, and it is none the less its duty to clear itself of members who are guilty of fraudulent practices, when such practices are made known and are matters of general public information. The writer says, again, that, since Munn & Scott have voluntarily retired from the Board, they cannot be expelled. But they should not have been allowed to retire voluntarily. It was due to the general character of the Board for honesty and fair-dealing that they should have been expelled, otherwise the hugest swindles may be perpetrated hereafter, with perfect impunity from the public shame of an expulsion and its consequent results, by voluntary retirement. The writer again says: "No formal complaint has been lodged against them upon which the Board can act." This may also be true; but was it not the duty of the Board, or some individual member of the Board, to lodge such a complaint, or, at least, ask for an investigation of charges which were matters of public rumor, and which seriously affected the character of the Board? It is true that the State has assumed the control of grain warehouses, and has thereby relieved the Board of Trade of general responsibility; but we do not see thereby that the Board is at all relieved from responsibility for the character of its members.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

There were rumors in Paris yesterday that M. Thiers had resigned, and that Marshal MacMahon was his successor. Whether this be true or not, there is unquestionably a crisis in the Government of France, and M. Gambetta may claim the distinction of prime-mover in it. This gentleman is an agitator, and prone to opposition, because it gives him a prominence that he might not otherwise attain. During his brief career he has been found on all sides of French politics, and has vibrated between the partisanship of the Empire and the leadership of the Commune, always eloquent, but never steadfast nor statesmanlike. His speeches, delivered in the provinces before the recent French election, were the hinge upon which the threatened Governmental crisis is to turn. They were of a character to alarm the Conservatives, and among the first acts of the new Assembly was the motion of M. Changarnier, a Monarchist acting with the Right, that M. Thiers should be censured for his failure to suppress Gambetta's ultra utterances, and even to rebuke him for his needless agitation of the people. President Thiers, availing himself of his privilege of addressing the Assembly, defended himself from the aspersions of M. Changarnier, and demanded a vote of confidence. The result was not flattering to the President. The vote was postponed for a time by dilatory resolutions, and, when it was taken, at least one-third of the Deputies refused to vote at all, while one-third of those who did vote voted in the negative. The inference was that, if all the members had voted, President Thiers would have had a bare majority with him—perhaps not even this.

It is not unnatural that M. Thiers should be dissatisfied with this result. The telegraph tells us that he has passed sleepless nights, and asked for another vote. The action of the caucuses shows that the President is not *en rapport* with either faction of the Assembly. The members of the Right announce themselves as opposed to the proclamation of the Republic, though promising to abstain from any combination for the restoration of Monarchy. The position is decidedly equivocal. If the Right were honest in their promised abandonment of Monarchical schemes, the surest way to save themselves from temptation, and to satisfy the people, would be to favor the absolute decree of the Republic. On the other hand, the Left know that they cannot command the sympathy of M. Thiers, who, while he may not go out of his way to crush M. Gambetta (and he seems to have acted with good judgment in not doing it), is devoted to what the French understand by Conservatism,—that is, a strong Government, with paternal characteristics, and an army organization to enforce them.

M. Gambetta has not, so far, shown a desire to renew in the Assembly his oratorical struggles against the existing Government. He is reported as smiling significantly, and shrugging his shoulders, as if content with the mischief he has already done in the provinces. Nor does the Left feel itself strong enough to stand by Gambetta's ultra position, and it has even indicated a willingness to introduce certain constitutional measures, whose adoption should compensate for the feebleness of the vote of confidence, and render a second vote unnecessary. On the other hand, the Right have declared their willingness to make M. Thiers President for life, if he will take Conservative ground, by which is meant war upon M. Gambetta and his sympathizers, reorganize his Ministry, and forego his privilege of taking part in parliamentary debate. M. Thiers will scarcely accede to the latter proposition, and may yet find himself more in accord with the Left than with the Right, which would be a curious state of affairs. There seems to be sufficient concession on both sides to warrant a hope of compromise, which would result in a partial change of Ministry, the maintenance of the army strength, and the continuation of M. Thiers' Government, with about the same complications that have surrounded it heretofore. M. Thiers will hesitate long before actually resigning for the same reason that prompted him to threaten resignation frequently. He feels himself to be indispensable to the internal peace of France. The conclusion is inevitable, however, that a Republic must look forward to a dangerous crisis sooner or later, when its existence depends upon one man, and when a change of Government cannot be contemplated without referring, as M. Thiers does, to the fact that the army is strong enough to insure an orderly transmission of power.

The American interest in the Industrial Exposition, to be held in Vienna, in May, 1873, will be largely increased if the proposed protocol to the treaty between the United States and Austria shall be made and ratified. At present, the only protection afforded to American inventors and patentees in Austrian territory is when the patented article is manufactured and sold continuously in Austria. Under these circumstances, no American inventor can take his property to Austria for the purpose of exhibiting it, effecting a sale of it for that kingdom, or ascertaining whether it will be profitable or not for him to start a manufactory of it there, without running the risk of losing his exclusive right to the benefits that should attach to its invention. This condition of things has acted as a warning to American inventors who have been asked to forward their inventions to the coming exhibition, and it is now proposed to make a supplementary treaty guaranteeing to them the protection which they would have at home. While this will largely increase American representation at the Vienna Exposition, the results of such a treaty will be mutually beneficial to both countries in the future. The Austrian people will have the benefit of a wider inspection of American inventions, and American inventors will be able to introduce their articles to see whether they are adapted to the wants of Austria, without first incurring the expense of establishing factories or the risk of forfeiting their rights.

The appearance of Bronson Alcott's "Concord Days" reminds the *Galaxy* magazine of the curious contrast which the "Concord Philosophers," among whom Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne were chiefs, with Alcott as scribe, present to the general characteristics of American life. They have, in their several ways, made constant protest against the materialism, the overwork, and intense application of the American people. Hawthorne's province was to cultivate the imagination, incite an admiration for the mysterious and beautiful, and led his friends, as he allowed himself to be led, into the realms of dream-land. Thoreau has devoted himself to opening up the beauties and enjoyments of Nature, the peace and happiness to be found in out-door life, and the thankfulness for life which communion with God's works ought to inspire. Emerson's range has been that of intellectual thought, and he has traced the intricacies of metaphysical investigation in a way to fascinate his followers with a like pursuit. Mr. Alcott, in his conversations and writings, has aimed to be the interpreter of the general school which these gentlemen have followed, each in his own way, and, though lacking their strength and vividness, has furnished hints and suggestions for the spread of the common philosophy that imitates in modern times the thought of Plato and Plutarch.

The Boston conflagration was the general theme of discourse in the New York pulpits last Sunday, and it is gratifying to see that, with but one exception, no references were made to the peculiar virtue of Boston and the peculiar vice of Chicago, as being the cause of the fire, most of the clergymen contenting themselves with drawing moral lessons from the fire, such as the fact that the rich are in reality no more independent than the poor, and the mutual dependence of each upon the other. The one exception was Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Seventh Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was inclined to regard the fire as a visitation of Divine wrath, which, of course, led him to the inevitable comparison mith the Chicago fire. The inconsistency which the comparison involves he escaped in the following ingenious manner:

> It will be providential to the people of that city if they remember that God's honor and God's truth are far more important than the truth and honor and integrity and intellectuality of Boston or a thousand cities. Boston, with all its morality, was no better than Chicago, with all its wickedness. Here are two extremes. The one exceedingly wicked, and the other remarkable for morality, but for no genuine, Godlike, or Christianlike religion.

In other words, we presume that Chicago is to understand that, as her loss was four times greater than Boston's, therefore her wickedness is four times worse than Boston's morality, without any religion figuring in either case. As usual, we are ahead again.

The English newspapers have inaugurated a war against the practice of excessive tea-drinking. The *Lancet* gives three notable reasons why tea is unhealthful. 1. The large amount of hot water that is swallowed is prejudicial to digestion, and, if continued, to general nutrition. 2. The large amount of theine which it contains—a substance which is extracted by the boiling process, is a narcotic poison, and acts powerfully on the nerves. 3. The large amount of astringent matter that enters the body, which restrains the free flow of the secretions, and operates directly as a constipating agent. The *Lancet* holds that the symptoms arising from excessive tea-drinking agree perfectly with what might be expected from the properties pertaining to its ingredients as described. Tea-drinking, then, in the eyes of the new Prohibitionists of England, is only less injurious and hateful than the habitual use of alcohol in the eyes of the Prohibitionists of this country. Fortunately, however, the moderate use of tea does not threaten the excess, nor the excess the extent of evil, that the ordinary use of alcoholic drinks endangers.

Printers are becoming artists. We have seen the most astonishing diagrams prepared for newspapers in order to illustrate some particular topic, when there was no time to secure an engraving, made up from lines, dashes, stars, and the ordinary material of a composing room. Now the rigid rule of a prominent New York journal, prohibiting the use of display types in the advertising columns, has been successfully evaded by the ingenuity of the types, who have taken the small agate and made it as available for the purposes of display as the largest job type could be. In one column there is an attractive succession of large stars, made up from little ones, beaming forth the name of the advertiser. In the next there is a succession of pyramids; then come graceful little signs, made from a combination of dashes. A system of marginal notes renders the next column unique, while another has the most grotesque variety that it is impossible to imagine coming from the use of one kind of type,—even large display letters being made up by an arrangement of the small and unobtrusive ones. The ingenuity of advertisers will overcome all rules.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

A. D. Simmons, Commercial Editor of the Kansas City *Times*, is at the Tremont.

Hon. Chas. A. Eldridge, of Fond du Lac, Wis., was at the Briggs yesterday.

William G. Corning, Albany, N. Y., registered at the Tremont, yesterday.

The Hon. T. W. Ferry, U. S. Senator from Michigan, was at the Tremont, yesterday.

J. A. Morey, of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Judge M. A. Merril, of De Witt, Iowa, registered at the Briggs House yesterday.

Hon. Charles Carpenter, of Hudson, N. Y., enjoyed the hospitalities of the Tremont yesterday.

General O. C. Barton and the Hon. A. C. Barestow, of Providence, R. I., were at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, of St. Charles, Ill., was among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday.

H. M. Holden, President First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., was a guest of the Tremont House yesterday.

C. Townesend, of the Townesend House, Oconomowoc, Wis., was at the Tremont House yesterday.

Mrs. Stanton's lecture, to-morrow evening, is one of the regular West Side Star course. Season ticket-holders will be cheerfully admitted.

The following were at the Briggs House, yesterday: A. L. Conger, Akron, Ohio; W. H. Briggs, Battle Creek, Mich.; R. D. Boynton, Boston; R. L. Armistead, Nashville, Tenn.; O. R. Post, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacheress, will give a Bible lesson, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to the ladies of the West Side, in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

The West Division Street Railway lines will experience a mild epizootic attack this morning. They will "run" from the different barns first. It is to be hoped, however uncharitable the hope may seem, they will run all over indefinitely.

A young man, named J. J. Robertson, was arrested by Detective Tyrrell, yesterday, on the charge of having robbed a boarder at the Briggs Pouse of $100 and a watch. The exact number of bills were found upon him, and the victim of the theft claims that they are his.

On the Gardner House register yesterday were the following names: T. H. Tilton and wife, New York; W. S. Judd and H. M. Smith, Minneapolis; Jas. F. Woodman and J. D. Carter, Salt Lake City; H. F. McClosky and wife, Galena; S. E. Merwin, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Geo. J. & S. P. Plant, St. Louis.

Two infant children belonging to Wenzel Pankort, residing on Twenty-ninth street, between Wentworth and Shurtliff avenues, died suddenly on Tuesday morning from an attack of infantile convulsions. They were of different sexes, and aged between 1 and 2 months. An inquest was held yesterday.

Citizens of the West Side are not of a skeptical turn of mind. On the contrary they are willing to believe almost anything short of the evening papers. But one can scarcely expect them to give credence to the announcement that the West Division Street Car Company intend running out several vehicles to-day.

A man whose name could not be ascertained fell into the basin at the foot of Twelfth street, yesterday, while attempting to jump from one railroad track to another. He escaped drowning, owing to the shallowness of the water, but was injured internally, and had one of his fingers broken and badly frozen. A policeman assisted him to the County Hospital.

The Literary and Debating Society of the Chicago Christian Union will hold its regular weekly meeting at the Union Rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, this evening. The programme includes music, reading, and conversation upon some topic of general interest. The club has had considerable accessions to its membership roll, including many ladies, and promises to be a decided success.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: John H. Kedzie, 4-story and basement stone front, 50x70 feet, Nos. 120 and 122 East Randolph street; Brown Bros., 4-story and basement stone front, 23x76 feet, No. 129 Dearborn street; Brown Bros., 4-story and basement stone front, 25x80 feet, No. 119 South Clark street; H. B. Hurd, 5-story and basement stone front, 34x135 feet, No. 52 East Lake street.

Professor Youmans, the brilliant scientific writer and eloquent lecturer, who has lately done so much toward popularizing the abstruse principles of science by his management of *The Popular Science Monthly*, is announced to deliver the next lecture in the South Side Star Course, on Monday evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

It is claimed that further evidence has been found to prove that Michael Hogan, the sailor who has been before Commissioner Hoyne several times during the past week on the charge of passing a counterfeit $50 bill, has been dealing extensively in this sort of money, and has succeeded in victimizing several small tradesmen. He will be examined by the Commissioner again to-day.

An old-fashioned New England supper will be given this evening at the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to be followed by a musical and literary entertainment, in which several of our best amateur vocalists and elocutionists will take part. The tickets of admission are only 75 cents. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the completion of the church building.

Has not the Superintendent of the Western avenue street car barn rendered himself open to a charge of insanity. He declared to a reporter, yesterday, that the West Division cars would commence running to-day. Such trifling, such extravagant language, must lead one to imagine that the recent afflictions of the Company have turned the Superintendent's brain, or rendered him utterly reckless as to what he says.

When the epi-zootic first attacked the poor horses of this city, the warning sounded through the columns of THE TRIBUNE was "Look to your horses." This warning must again be given, for different reasons. The West Side Car Company intend running two or three vehicles on their main lines to-day, and so unusual a sight upon those thoroughfares is liable to scare the horses into permanent insanity.

The raising of the dead to life is supposed to be beyond the skill of modern humanity. But why should we despair of achieving it now. The West Side Railway Company, which has been so long defunct that its car tracks are buried beneath the superincumbent soil, fathoms down, has been resuscitated, and two or three cars are expected to run be run between State street and Western avenue to-day.

We learn that the very valuable property adjoining on the east the Chamber of Commerce is to be immediately improved by Mr. Colehour, with a building worthy the site. The Washington and Exchange place fronts will be devoted to very handsome suites of offices. The great size of the lot gives a large interior area, which it is proposed to devote to a large hall. billiardists are naturally after it, but we hope that Mr. Colehour will carry out his idea of a beautiful and commodious Music in this best of all possible central locations the purpose. Our public would make the taking a paying one. No institution has more needed in Chicago for the past few

A terribly fatal accident occurred at the of J. W. Middleton, No. 55 State street, at past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, whereby a named Andrew Nolan, aged 15 years, was stantly killed. While engaged in moving boxes, on the fourth floor, he accidentally through an exposed hatchway into the ment, a distance of nearly fifty feet. His was frightfully crushed, and the flesh was from his limbs in many places. The remains were conveyed to the home of his bereaved parents, No. 41 Goethe street, where an inquest was held.

It is not a rare thing in Chicago to find sual enterprise. The wonderful sagacity of citizens, and their intrepid ventures in ways, have rendered them a byword to the world. To chronicle even their mightiest achievements would be an awful undertaking. Let us the world in few words what a city we are. a week after the South and North Division road Companies have resumed business on the lines, the West Division Company, supposed the world to be dead, and buried deeper than litical honesty, or the tomahawk between Messrs. Storey and Scammon, promise to run two three cars to-day.

Mr. Goodman, a member of the Tolleston Club, shot a remarkable bird in the marsh near the club house a few days since. waiting for some ducks to rise he the strange creature standing on a house a short distance off. Startled by presence, it took wing, and flew fired and brought it down. It immense snow-white pelican, measuring feet ten inches from tip to tip of wing, feet from base of bill to end of tail, and feet in height. The bill is twenty-two in length, and is ornamented with a bag of cient capacity to hold a peck. The bird being prepared by a taxidermist, and will be on exhibition.

Because of a broken switch there were trains running north on the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday morning from 7:30 to Those passengers who waited at the station-houses for two hours were not in a pleasant mood, even when the train came. Certain frisky merchants declared they patronize the road no longer; learned doctors of divorce-law talked of an action on the damages; and many school children feared the result of the broken switch would be a switch over their backs. It is to hoped the Central Company will no such delays, for, beside results above noted, it is rumored that young married gentleman and a young lady compelled to engage in a two hours' talk morning, the result is infelicity in the circle.

An insane man rushed into Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and, meeting Superintendent Washburn, informed him that he (the insane man) was the victim of a foul conspiracy; that he was being pursued by a who was certain to murder him. In order to postpone his tragic death as long as possible, he had purchased a revolver with which to assail the enemy, and, if possible, despatch him. He was afraid, however, that the weapon would go off at both ends upon the slightest provocation, and thus bring about the very catastrophe he hoped to avoid. The Superintendent assured him that there was no danger of such an accident, as the revolver was, to all appearances, an extremely well-regulated engine of destruction. It was ascertained before the demented person left that his name was S. B. Kehoe, and that his friends resided at the corner of Laflin and Harbine streets. They were sent for, and their unfortunate relative was removed to the County Jail, preparatory to examination before Judge Wallace to-day.

The miserable street-car conductors may well exclaim, "After the epizootic, what?" reply was brought into THE TRIBUNE office fiend in human form. He did not resemble a fiend, and but for his invention might have been mistaken for a clever sort of a mortal. But invention fixed his character at once. It machine like a protracted boiler of small with a dial inclosed, and a handle. When a fare is paid, the conductor is supposed to the handle, and sound the inclosed gong. dial meanwhile marks one. Every time a fare paid this process is continued, until "one thousand" is marked. Then the automatic starts afresh at "one." To cheat company, the conductor can do as follows: pose 100 fares to be marked. Let the conductor retire to the nearest alley, pull out the and strike up to a thousand. He can do this ten minutes at Western avenue, or Thirty- street, and then add 50 more to show his try. The other 50 fares he can judiciously pocket. We would not recommend him to this, however, unless his hands are dirty and is generally imprudent, for there is a torpedo concealed in the machine which explodes 1,000 is reached, and kills the operator

BEAM, THE WARRIOR.

How He Re-Fought the Battles of the Rebellion Last Night—Is the G. A. R. a Political Association?

A public meeting of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was held at Farwell Hall, No. 82 West Randolph street, last evening. Junior Vice Commander Guild occupied the chair, and faced about one hundred people. The object of the assembling proved to be a union, and, as one of the speakers remarked, congratulate one another on the election of their old commander, General Grant. General Logan was announced to deliver an address, but as he failed to make his appearance a Mr. Beam was introduced. The latter gentleman is very young and enthusiastic, and entertained (?) the audience for an hour and twenty minutes. His speech was remarkable for diffuseness and disconnectedness. dwelt for a moment on the "snow-clad Lookout Mountain," and then floundered among the swamps of Florida, recovering himself only to tramp through the cane-brakes of South Carolina. What he was trying to or what he wishes to say, it was difficult to tell. A sentence here and seemingly led to the conclusion that there still many men above ground who fought in the late war, and that they had been abused somebody for meeting at Pittsburgh and endorsing the nomination of General Grant. The speaker gave some good advice to the While admitting that they had just complain of the carpet-bag rulers,—the meanest and basest men in the North had South,—he claimed that the people south of Mason and Dixon's line could blame no but themselves for the manner in which they been treated. There were evils in the South they must remedy them themselves; the people of the North could do nothing except extend moral sympathy. Mr. Beam spoke of suffrage, and, overflowing with eloquence, claimed: "If there is a shot in the arsenal of Hell or a dose in the laboratory of Heaven would make a sweeter meal for the people of South Carolina than negro suffrage. eulogized General Grant, and spoke disparagingly of Mr. Greeley, asserting that the was politically dead, and associating him some ancient individual's dog. In conclusion he urged the soldiers of the country to shoulder to shoulder, and, if necessary, their muskets from the hooks on wall and draw their sabres their rusty scabbards to the victory they had won, and Reconstruction acts and the Fourteenth and teenth Amendments; they should defend selves when attacked by demagogues, and tain the widows and orphans of the fallen.

Comrade Butter then made a brief address, asserting that the Grand Army of the Republic was not a political organization; charity was its corner-stone. He appealed to those present who were not already members to unite themselves with their comrades, that they might keep the associations and recollections of the

General McArthur also made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fifteen to Twenty Dollars Saved.

Any one wishing a first-class sewing machine save from fifteen to twenty dollars by the strategy of choosing a Wilson Improved Machine, one of the most perfect and capable chines ever invented. It has every valuable ment that can be named, and as all its friends works with equal facility in all classes of on all kinds of goods. It is sold for the people's price, and its proprietors do not belong to any bination organized for the purpose of keeping machines up to fancy prices. Salesroom at West Madison street, Chicago, and all other the United States. The company want country towns.

The Musical College.

It should not be forgotten that the Chicago College opens on the West Side, Monday, Nov. No. 418 West Adams street, opposite Jefferson South Side College, No. 493 Wabash avenue. F. Root, President; F. Ziegfeld, Director.

THE HORSES.

The Time Believed to be Past When Dropsy is to be Apprehended.

Announcement Extraordinary—sation for West Siders—The Cars Will Commence Running To-Day.

The two days have now passed during it was expected the *purpura* would dev an alarming extent. A circuit of the barns yesterday showed that such expec were futile. Every horse afflicted with t ease was found in a convalescing conditi no barns reported an increase in the nu dropsical cases.

Neither have those animals received which were exposed to the melting Tuesday, but came out of their variou yesterday morning without a sign of re debility.

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It is just possible that, had the damp of Tuesday continued through yester horses exposed to it would have received injury, but, happily, on Tuesday night clouds were chased away by the breath o ing winter, and yesterday morning the clear and bright, resulting in a day mos ble for our convalescing equines.

It is well known that THE TRIBUNE not given to the publishing of so-calle tional articles, and that "space" is too to be taken up with matter which does not recommend. But it has b duty of THE TRIBUNE to make an anno of so startling a character, that in so runs a decided risk of losing its chara journal of accurate and reliable informa

The announcement is, that this day, of November, 1872, the West Side St Company will resume partial travel ov Madison street line, which piece of information was given to a reporter, yesterday morning, by the of the Western avenue stables. porter trusts that if no cars shall appe this track to-day, it will be presume readers of THE TRIBUNE, not that he of originating the above report, but non-fulfilment is due to the continued tions of the West Side Company.

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NOTES OF INTEREST.

Charles B. Ubeller, saloon-keeper, West Randolph street, is a joker of order, if a petition for capias, filed ea day morning, is to be believed; and c joking bids fair to pull him up with a unless he speedily succeeds in the facet time of paying his debts. Messrs. Hop Higgins, of Louisville, Ky., the petiti firm that their agent called on Ubell 20th April last, to solicit business, was stiff and would do no except on credit. To all other accommodation the independent Ubell a deaf ear; he could afford, he hint business where he liked; all the makers, he intimated, were breaking th to open an account with him. He thr the entertainment of the agent, a f reasons why his favors were in such for instance, he was worth a cool had invested $9,000 in his business; ten acres of land outside the cit worth $12,000 per acre, and a mortgage on Hyde Par erty for $6,000. Enough! the the credit. In process of time amounting in value to $2,456, were and then came the question of ar terms of payment, in the course of firm discovered that as soon as the p been received Ubeller mortgaged two to the First National Bank, that his b insolvent, that he owned no property, not within 50 miles of Chicago, and mortgage on Hyde Park property. having further discovered that this getting rid of his stock as fast as pos terday applied for a capias ad respondend was duly issued.

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Charles J. Vogell and David C. S Thomas K. Adams, Ralph C. Sm Clarke, and the Cook County Nation Chicago. This is a bill, introduced perior Court, yesterday, praying for tion restricting the defendants from to collect interest on a $9,000 bond, 9, 1872, and from assigning or negot same, or sending it without the juris the court. The bond was given to ment of part purchase money of land Island, Lake Michigan, which defend sold to plaintiff, but the only interest which, it now appears, was part own lawsuit for its possession.

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Mary C. McCracken, and James W

it is proposed to devote to a large hall. The billiardists are naturally after it, but we can hope that Mr. Colehour will carry out his other idea of a beautiful and commodious Music Hall in this best of all possible central locations for the purpose. Our public would make the undertaking a paying one. No institution has been more needed in Chicago for the past few years.

A terribly fatal accident occurred at the store of J. W. Middleton, No. 55 State street, at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, wherein a boy named Andrew Nolan, aged 15 years, was instantly killed. While engaged in moving some boxes, on the fourth floor, he accidentally fell through an exposed hatchway into the basement, a distance of nearly fifty feet. His body was frightfully crushed, and the flesh was torn from his limbs in many places. The remains were conveyed to the home of his bereaved parents, No. 41 Goethe street, where an inquest was held.

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An insane man rushed into Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and, meeting Superintendent Washburn, informed him that he (the insane man) was the victim of a foul conspiracy; that he was being pursued by a relentless foe who was certain to murder him. In order to postpone his tragic death as long as possible, he had purchased a revolver with which to assail the enemy, and if possible, despatch him. He was afraid, however, that the weapon would go off at both ends upon the slightest provocation, and thus bring about the very catastrophe he hoped to avert. The Superintendent assured him that there was no danger of such an accident, as the revolver was, to all appearances, an extremely well-regulated engine of destruction. It was ascertained before the demented person left that his name was S. B. Kehoe, and that his friends resided at the corner of Laflin and Harbine streets. They were sent for, and their unfortunate relative was removed to the County Jail, preparatory to examination before Judge Wallace to-day.

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A public meeting of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was held at Forrester's Hall, No. 82 West Randolph street, last evening. Junior Vice Commander Guild occupied the chair, and faced about one hundred people. The object of the assembling proved to be a reunion, and, as one of the speakers remarked, to congratulate one another on the election of their old commander, General Grant. General Logan was announced to deliver an address, but as he failed to make his appearance a Mr. Beam was introduced. The latter gentleman is very young and enthusiastic, and entertained (?) the audience for an hour and twenty minutes. His speech was remarkable for diffuseness and disconnectedness. He dwelt for a moment on the "snow-clad Lookout Mountain," and then floundered among the swamps of Florida, recovering himself only to tramp through the cane-brakes of South Carolina. What he was trying to prove, or what he wishes to say, it was difficult to tell. A sentence here and there seemingly led to the conclusion that there were still many men above ground who fought in the war, and that they had been abused by somebody for meeting at Pittsburgh and endorsing the nomination of General Grant. The speaker gave some good advice to the rebels. While admitting that they had just cause to complain of the carpet-bag rulers,—that the meanest and basest men in the North had gone South,—he claimed that the people south of Mason and Dixon's line could blame no one but themselves for the manner in which they had been treated. There were evils in the South, but they must remedy them themselves; the people of the North could do nothing except extend their moral sympathy. Mr. Beam spoke of negro suffrage, and, overflowing with eloquence, exclaimed: "If there is a shot in the arsenal of Hell or a dose in the laboratory of Heaven that would make a sweeter meal for the people of South Carolina than negro suffrage," ... eulogized General Grant, and spoke disparagingly of Mr. Greeley, asserting that the latter was politically dead, and associating him with some ancient individual's dog. In conclusion he urged the soldiers of the country to stand shoulder to shoulder, and, if necessary, to take their muskets from the hooks on the wall and draw their sabres from their rusty scabbards to maintain the victory they had won, and to defend Reconstruction acts and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; they should defend themselves when attacked by demagogues, and support the widows and orphans of the fallen.

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It should not be forgotten that the Chicago Musical College opens on the West Side, Monday, Nov. 25, at No. 418 West Adams street, opposite Jefferson Park. South Side College, No. 493 Wabash avenue. George F. Root, President; F. Ziegfeld, Director.

THE HORSES.

The Time Believed to be Passed When Dropsy is to be Apprehended.

Announcement Extraordinary—Sensation for West Siders—The Cars Will Commence Running To-Day.

The two days have now passed during which it was expected the *purpura* would develop to an alarming extent. A circuit of the public barns yesterday showed that such expectations were futile. Every horse afflicted with this disease was found in a convalescing condition, and no barns reported an increase in the number of dropsical cases.

Neither have those animals received injury which were exposed to the melting snow of Tuesday, but came out of their various barns yesterday morning without a sign of returning debility.

There was much gratification expressed at this result by the superintendents of the various street railway and omnibus lines, the horses of which were out on Tuesday, for they had not been confident but that the exposure would do their stock real injury. They now are of general belief that this city is to escape the severity with which the *purpura* has raged in New York.

It is just possible that, had the damp weather of Tuesday continued through yesterday, the horses exposed to it would have received serious injury, but, happily, on Tuesday night the rain-clouds were chased away by the breath of returning winter, and yesterday morning the sun rose clear and bright, resulting in a day most favorable for our convalescing equines.

It is well known that THE TRIBUNE is a paper not given to the publishing of so-called sensational articles, and that "space" is too valuable to be taken up with matter which "fills" but does not recommend. But it has become the duty of THE TRIBUNE to make an announcement of so startling a character, that in so doing it runs a decided risk of losing its character as a journal of accurate and reliable information.

The announcement is, that this day, the 21st of November, 1872, the West Side Street Car Company will resume partial travel over their Madison street line, which piece of welcome information was given to a TRIBUNE reporter, yesterday morning, by the foreman of the Western avenue stables. The reporter trusts that if no cars shall appear upon this track to-day, it will be presumed by the readers of THE TRIBUNE, not that he is guilty of originating the above report, but that its non-fulfilment is due to the continued deliberations of the West Side Company.

Yesterday showed no development of the epizootic among the chickens. During the silent watches of Tuesday night, and at the rising of sun yesterday morning, the chanticleers of the city and vicinity held their usual jubilees, and there was observed no increased mortality, although Dr. Branson says that this will come when the disease shall further develop, which, he says, will be about one week from to-day. If this information proves true, Thanksgiving will be made even more mournful than it generally is.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Charles B. Ubeller, saloon-keeper, of No. 221 West Randolph street, is a joker of no common order, if a petition for capias, filed early yesterday morning, is to be believed; and one whose joking bids fair to pull him up with a short turn unless be speedily succeeds in the facetious pastime of paying his debts. Messrs. Hopkins and Higgins, of Louisville, Ky., the petitioners, affirm that their agent called on Ubeller, on the 20th April last, to solicit business, but Ubeller was stiff and would do no business except on credit. To all other terms of accommodation the independent Ubeller turned a deaf ear; he could afford, he hinted, to do business where he liked; all the whiskey-makers, he intimated, were breaking their hearts to open an account with him. He threw off, for the entertainment of the agent, a few of the reasons why his favors were in such demand; as for instance, he was worth a cool $38,000; he had invested $9,000 in his business; he owned ten acres of land outside the city limits, worth $12,000 per acre, and held a mortgage on Hyde Park property for $6,000. Enough! the agent gave the credit. In process of time, the goods, amounting in value to $2,456, were delivered; and then came the question of arranging the terms of payment, in the course of which, the firm discovered that as soon as the property had been received Ubeller mortgaged two-thirds of it to the First National Bank, that his business was insolvent, that he owned no property, certainly not within 50 miles of Chicago, and held no mortgage on Hyde Park property. The firm having further discovered that this joker was getting rid of his stock as fast as possible, yesterday applied for a capias ad respondem, which was duly issued.

Richard Dooley, a juvenile and diminutive specimen of the free and independent Chicagoan, by his next friend, yesterday sued the city for damages. It appeared from the address of the counsel for the infantile claimant, that the authorities had barbarously, and wickedly, and no doubt designedly, permitted the city to abound with man-traps, into one of which the little man fell, and broke his arm, or splintered it, or made it stiff, or did something or other with it that nothing less than a very considerable sum of money could compensate him for. The counsel on the other side having, however, produced an idea in the minds of the jurors that the claim was nothing but a transparent sort of dodge to extort money, and that the little boy's limbs were to all appearance as sound as those of so frail an object could well be, they returned a verdict, shortly before 6 o'clock, for the defendant. Whereupon the plaintiff moved for a new trial.

Charles J. Vogell and David C. Shepherd v. Thomas K. Adams, Ralph C. Smith, H. W. Clarke, and the Cook County National Bank of Chicago. This is a bill, introduced in the Superior Court, yesterday, praying for an injunction restricting the defendants from proceeding to collect interest on a $9,000 bond, dated May 9, 1872, and from assigning or negotiating the same, or sending it without the jurisdiction of the court. The bond was given to secure payment of part purchase money of land on Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, which defendant Adams sold to plaintiff, but the only interest he had in which, it now appears, was part ownership in a lawsuit for its possession.

Michael Fitzgerald yesterday petitioned the United States District Court (bankruptcy side) to allow the insurance, $2,700, on his burnt dwelling, No. 130 West Harrison street, in the Home Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, to stand as a set-off against a debt of $1,607.50 due that company on a note and trust deed. The answer of the assignee confessed the facts, and the papers were referred to the Register to take proof.

William T. Rogers yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the removal or sale of any of the effects of the Revere House, North Halsted street, he alleging that he entered into partnership with Montague, the ostensible proprietor, that Montague's proceedings are unsatisfactory to him, and that the creditors will probably obtain control of the property. He therefore prays a dissolution of the partnership, and the appointment of a Receiver.

Patrick Farley was tried, yesterday, before Judge Rogers, for assaulting Bridget, the wife of Michael Philips; damages laid at $2,000. An immense array of neighbors, anxious to be called as witnesses, was gathered together.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a certificate of good moral character to Firman Church, on the recommendation of H. N. Hibbard.

Anna, the widow and administratrix of John Brackin, yesterday commenced an action in the Superior Court, in trespass on the case, damages $10,000, against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

New suits were so numerous, and so interesting, yesterday, that a perusal of the record will be found unusually good reading, and will save the necessity of recapitulation here.

P. & K. Cash yesterday obtained a *capias* against Albert Jones, for a debt of $255.66 on the allegation that Jones is rapidly disposing of his goods for the purpose of leaving the city and State.

Mary C. McCracken, and James W. McCracken, her husband, yesterday entered assumpsit suit in the United States Circuit Court against Franklin D. Cossitt, damages $35,000.

Dement, Gray & Beare, well-known short-hand writers, who have had considerable experience in the courts, yesterday commenced business on their own account.

Judge Jameson rejoiced many old friends by making a flitting visit to the courts yesterday. He is slowly proceeding towards convalescence.

It is understood that the Grand Jury of the United States Courts have returned two indictments. As the arrests have not yet been made, the names cannot be made public.

Alexis Poutre yesterday commenced suit against the Northwestern Railway Company, laying his damages at $10,000, in trespass on the case.

John Connolly yesterday commenced suit, in the Superior Court, against William Hearson, for an assault with a pick-axe; damages, $10,000.

Interesting bankruptcy proceedings will be found so fully described in the record below, that they need no amplification here.

For the railroad condemnation verdicts, yesterday, see record under the head Booth, J., Circuit Court, common law.

Charles H. Hurd, yesterday, commenced assumpsit suit against Asa Vail in the Circuit Court; damages, $30,000.

There was a further examination of witnesses in the matter of Wicheiman, in bankruptcy, yesterday.

It was default day with Judge Tree, yesterday, and a great deal of business was the result.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—578—Haugh v. Woodruff; jury trial resumed.

CHANCERY—147—Walker v. Wentworth; by agreement leave to complainant to file copy of bill and affidavit in lieu, etc., and leave to defendant to answer. 600—Rafferty v. Mallory; decree to be entered as prepared.

NEW SUITS.

Henry and Frederick J. L. Blandy v. Robert Peacock; assumpsit, $1,600; Dunning & Easton, attorneys. Mary C. McCracken and James W. McCracken, her husband, v. Franklin D. Cossitt; assumpsit, $35,000; Bonney, Fay & Grigg, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

706—Great Western Insurance Company v. Libby; motion of defendant to continue overruled. 669—Smith v. Jenkins, assignee; leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and to file answer. 730 (Admiralty)—Naftager v. scow "Mary;" settled; costs paid, and dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY—1,622—Chicago Fibre and Paper Company; account of F. Crandon, assignee, approved, and assignee discharged. 2,004—Home Insurance Company; petition of Michael Fitzgerald, and answer thereto, referred to Register. 2,056—May v. Clegg; on motion of petitioner, by Mr. Whiton, dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days. 2,035—George W. Robinson; discharged. 1,976—State Insurance Company; order referring claim on a note of indebtedness held by the National Insurance Company to Register Hibbard to take proof (as printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE). 2,035—George W. Robinson; order to be prepared. 1,803—Henry P. Baker; filed order of sale, and order confirming the same. 2,147—George L. Bell; adjudication by default; R. E. Jenkins to be provisional assignee.

NEW SUITS.

Raymond G. Manners v. "Gem;" libel for wages, $310; Leary & Beattie, proctors.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,051—Harriet E. Collins; voluntary petition. The debts are all small; J. B. Leake, attorney. 2,052—H. E. Hubbard, on the petition of Murray & Morgan, of New York; L. S. Hodges, attorney. Petitioners employed a person to look into the affairs of the debtor, who found that he was selling off his new stock of boots and shoes, bought of petitioners, at Gore's auction house, and that he had already paid $1,200 to creditors who were threatening him, out of the proceeds. 2,153—John Bunnell, on the petition of John J. Kyle. Claim on an unpaid note. The debts are about $30,000, and the assets $10,000. J. Hy. Truman, attorney.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—3,828—Farwell v. Raidart; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,957—Vilmor v. Gray et al.; demurrer to fifth plea in bar sustained, demurrer to plea in abatement to third count sustained, and leave to defendants to plead over to third count by first day of next term. 1,958—Same v. same; general issue, motion of defendant for leave to amend plea to demurrer; on motion of plaintiff, plea in abatement stricken out, and demurrer to third plea sustained; leave to plead to third count by first day of next term. 2,174—Taylor v. Smith; submitted to Court, to be taken up on five days' notice. 1,322—MacVeagh v. Mayer; judgment, $43.70. 2,173—Lebrecht v. Congdon; demurrer overruled, and leave to plead before cause reached for trial on calendar. 2,900—Spencer v. Commercial Insurance Company; default, and judgment $10,000. 2,903—Howe v. Same; default, and judgment $2,106.67. 1,054—Chambers v. Kirchoff; on his answer filed, and by stipulation, dismissed as to Winston. 3,033—Howe v. Same; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,620—Ransom v. Hayes; judgment, $115.65. 1,276—Krebs v. Childs; finding by Court for plaintiff; damages $733.04 and judgment; general and special execution. 3,794a—Marder v. Sutterlin; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. James McKindley et al. v. Grand Trunk Railway Company et al.; by stipulation cause reinstated, and judgment, property in plaintiff, and plaintiff to pay all costs. 2,443—Jensen v. Thompson; by stipulation cause reinstated. G. N. 41,366—Boyer v. Given; leave to plaintiff to file petition; and order of publication. G. N. 41,367—Same v. same; same order. 1,908—Beckwith v. Hobey; default and judgment $99.03 v. B. B. Hovey, and sci. fa. 2,129—Richard Dooley v. City; jury trial, verdict not guilty; and motion for new trial.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—937—Beuhler v. Hauser; service on all, default, A. F. Stevenson appointed guardian, *ad litem*, for Frederick, Louisa, Emma, Edward, and Mary Kaplein; answer filed, and reference to Magruder. 1,020—Herbig v. Merz; sevice by summons on all except Edward Knauer; appearance of him entered by his solicitor; A. F. Stevenson appointed guardian, *ad litem*, for John Merz; answer, and reference to Magruder. 1,010—Burnham v. Lamar Insurance Company; on motion of complainant leave to amend bill by making People's Insurance Company of San Francisco a party defendant. Hypolite Lejeune v. Poncelet et al.; leave to complainant to file substantial copy of bill in lieu, etc. 323—Burgess v. Munn; leave to amend bill, and appearance of Fred. J. Abbey and John A. Bartlett enter answer and disclaimer of L. S. Pierce, and rule on defendant to answer amended bill in 10 days. 328—Houghton v. Houghton; Mary McMullen to appear at 2 p. m. to-day, before Magruder, as a witness, or show cause on Saturday.

NEW SUITS.

41,357—Henry R. McDonald v. The American Bridge Company; assumpsit, $1,000; Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys. 41,358—Frank Douglas Machinery Company v. John C. Fuller; assumpsit, $1,000; same attorneys. 41,359—Henry Reinhardt v. Julius Bauer and Herman Bauer; assumpsit, $500; same attorneys. 41,360—C. B. Roger & Co. v. Isaac Rapp; assumpsit, $500; same attorneys. 41,361—Frances A. v. Joseph F. Caldwell; divorce. 41,362—Thomas v. Sarah J. Hawk; divorce. 41,363—Theresa E. v. John Cullen; divorce. 41,364—James M. Hopkins and Richard H. Higgins v. Charles B. Ubeller; petition for capias for a debt of $2,456.62. 41,365—Wm. A. Simpson, Hy. S. Howell, and Joseph Simpson v. Louis Hinck and Paul Boeltcher; assumpsit $1,000; Ricaby & Landes, attorneys. 41,366—Elizabeth, administratrix of the estate of Charles E. Boyer, v. Harrison Given; petition to supply record; H. F. Valette, attorney. 41,367—Same v. same; same. 41,468—C. J. Vogel et al. v. T. K. Adams et al.; injunction. 41,369—Gregory, Strador & Co. v. John Blotson; assumpsit, $500; Moran & English, attorneys. 41,370—A. C. Greenebaum v. B. R. Harrison; attachment for $251.35 on two promissory notes; James Brown, attorney. 41,371—Charles H. Beckwith et al. v. O. C. Chase; assumpsit, $350; Rich & Noble, attorneys. 41,372—William T. Rogers v. Albert H. Montague, William Forsyth, Jr., and Walter J. Watson; injunction, restraining the defendants selling, removing, or otherwise disposing of the property, effects, or furniture of the Revere House, 46, 48, and 50 North Halsted street, and to appoint a Receiver; Sawin & Wells, attorneys. 41,373—E. W. Blatchford and C. Gates v. Balbach Smelting and Refining Company; assumpsit $2,000; David Fales, attorney. 41,374—Aaron F. Wells v. Delos D. Eldred; petition to establish and confirm title; Richardson & Hull, attorneys. 41,375—James McGinley v. Annie Hyman; assumpsit $500; Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, attorneys. 41,376—John Jones v. Balbach Smelting and Refining Company; assumpsit $1,000; John J. Bennett, attorney. 41,377—Thos. O'Leary v. Patrick O'Connell, trespass $300; Leary & Beattie, attorneys. 41,378—John Connelly v. Wm. Hearson; trespass, $10,000; same attorneys. 41,379—Anna, administratrix of the estate of John Brackin, deceased, v. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; case, $10,000; same attorneys. 41,380—David S. Sears and Catharine E. Whisler et al.; petition for mechanic's lien; Horace Bennett, solicitor. 41,381—Charles Cooper and Jacob Reinhard v. James B. Batcheller; assumpsit, $500; Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys. 41,382—Hall's Safe and Lock Company v. G. A. May, Mary May, B. E. Gallup, and F. A. Hoffman; petition for mechanic's lien; E. Washburn, Jr., attorney. 41,383—Peter C. Campbell v. E. M. Chase & Ole Oliers; petition for mechanic's lien. 41,384—George Holdstock and Thomas Critchley v. David R. Fraser, Thos. Chambers, or Fraser, Chalmers & Co.; assumpsit, $500; Thomas Shirley, attorney. 41,385—Geo. H. Cole v. McAllaster Ellis & Bro.; judgment by confession on a note for $272.54. 41,386—Charles Gardner v. David N. Brown; atachment for $750; Miller, Frost & Lewis, attorneys.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—869—Burchell v. Wright; jury return sealed verdict for defendant. 2,313—Singer Manufacturing Company v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; dismissed at defendants' costs for want of bond for costs. 782—McPhillips v. Farley; jury called. 1,751—South Park Commissioners v. Cook; leave to file amended petition *nunc pro tunc* as of Aug. 7; trial not concluded.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—1,678—Wayman v. McCarty; motion for additional security continued till Friday. 2,624—Bishop v. Leon; leave to Jeremiah D. Dean to file intervening petition. 2,500—Allen v. Judson; judgment v. defendant by agreement for $150.83. 710—Storey v. Sheman; leave to reply double, and case struck off calendar. 2,663—Leedom v. Ray; demurrer to second plea on abatement sustained. 1,359—Overs v. Riverside Improvement Company; leave to make John J. Rogers and Third National Bank of Chicago party defendants and summons to issue. 1,555—C., C. & I. C. R. R. v. McAulay et al.; appeal of respondents Mrs. Finnegan, Lindsay, and Robinson withdrawn by counsel, and award of jury confirmed. 344—McDonnell v. Dugan; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 843—Weissker v. Harris et al.; same. 2,547 and G. N. 2,313—C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. and C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. v. Hurd; cases tried together; verdict awarding defendant $5,550 for Lot 18, Block 3, Carpenter's Addition, and $2,875 for Lot 21, in the same block. 2,099—Bennett v. Rainforth; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 864—Zender v. Buchholz; dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. 847—Wair v. Dunmore; appeal dismissed with procedendo for want of prosecution; leave to plaintiff to withdraw appeal bond on leaving certified copy. 853—Goodman v. Heidenrich; jury trial; plaintiff's damages assessed at $43.50; defendant moves for new trial. 858—Young v. Fitzgerald; jury trial not concluded.

Call 342 to 355 inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,314—Schorn v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; cause continued. 2,315—Willard v. Peterson; default. 2,855—MacVeagh v. Kinney; default; damages, $205.60, and judgment. 2,285—Tucker v. Wood Preserving Company; default. 2,461—Bush v. Commercial Insurance Company; same. 2,379—Bigelow v. Same; same. 2,378—Samuel v. Same. 2,377—Egan v. Same; same. 2,376—Hoyne v. Same; same. 1,690—Murley v. Sparling; same v. defendant Sparling only. 2,014—Chamberlin v. Stearns; default. 2,311—Kaempfer v. Lamar Insurance Company; same. 2753—Sharnhost v. Schilichting; default; damages one cent, property in plaintiff, and judgment. 2,754—Shuman v. Same; jury trial; jury fail to agree; on motion of plaintiff's attorney, Court assess damages at $35. 829—Allerton v. Fergus; default as to N. S. Davis; damages assessed at $135.40. 2,452—Garrity v. Michigan Central Railroad; leave to plaintiff to amend narr, time 2 weeks. G. N. 1,171—Morrison v. Guth; leave to file additional plea. 2,275—Brown v. McHenry; finding by Court debt, $478.65, and damages, $29.56, and judgment. 2,425—Olff v. Lamar Insurance Company; personal service and default. 2,164—Becker v. Commercial Insurance Company; same. 2,163—Drendell v. Commercial Insurance Company; same. 2,303—Mackin v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed at $5,237.50. 2,343—Vaughan v. Same; default; damages assessed at $4,899, and judgment. 2,344—Bryant v. Same; default; damages assessed at $11,040, and judgment. 2,419—Gordon v. Same; damages assessed at $3,771, and judgment. 2,302—Haddock v. Same; default; damages assessed at $2,912.50. 2,238—Brausch v. Garden City Insurance Company; personal service and default. 72—Kolb v. O'Bden et al.; jury called, and sworn; trial not concluded.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—603—Graham v. Wolcott; by stipulation filed, leave to amend bill by making Marie Louise Wolcott party defendant. 134—Sutherland et al. v. Sutherland et al.; reference to Chase to ascertain and report amount of rents, etc. 13—(Burnt Records)—Shaw v. Jackson; cause referred to Laurence, Master, to take proofs, etc. 27—(Burnt Records)—Same order. 26—(Burnt Records)—Same order.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY.—543—Orville v. Charles Wright; service by publication, and default. 602—Root et al v. Taylor et al; Commissioner's report filed and confirmed, and final decree. 47—Timothy v. Sylphyna Lane; service by publication, and default; G. N. 4,847—Kate v. John Burns; order on John Davis to pay complainant moneys in his hands. —Martin Ambruster v. James Buckminster; petition to supply record; summons to issue. 10—Hadley v. Hadley et al (burnt record); proof of publication; leave to defendant to file cross bill; George Wrightson appointed guardian ad litem for E. W. Hadley; answer, and reference to Butler. 488—Decree.

NEW SUITS.

4,916—James B. Storey v. Johan Moynehan; confession of judgment on a note of $100. 4,917—Martin Armbunster v. James Buckminster et al.; petition to supply record. 4,918—August Sievers v. Peter Eich and Elizabeth Scheuermann; confession of judgment on a note of $350. 4,919—Alexis Poutre v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; case, $10,000; John C. Patterson, attorney. 4,920—Chas. H. Hurd v. Patrick Devine and Chas. Chardet; ejectment, $2,000; Scoville Corwin & Bayley, attorneys. 4,921—Same v. Asa Vail; assumpsit $30,000; same attorneys. 4,922—P. & K. Cash v. Albert Jones; capias affidavit and bond for a debt of $225. 4,923—John O. Meier v. Patrick T. Duffy; assumpsit, $1,000; Arno Voss, attorney. 4,924—Hy. Von Berge v. Charles F. Vogt; assumpsit, $1,000; same attorney. 4,925—Alexander Holland v. James Fitzsimmons; assumpsit $350; J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker, attorneys. 4,926—Robert P. Price et al. v. James D. Sutherland et al.; petition for mechanics lien; same attorneys. 4,927—Stewart v. Sheehan; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Stiles E. Sturgess, alias citation to Charles H. Scanlan, returnable Nov. 22, 10 a. m., to answer as to property in his possession. John Beuhler; claim of administratrix filed; H. O. Collins appointed to defend estate. Frederick Kits; statement of assets and liabilities approved. Charles Richmond; citation to administratrix to restore files. Lorenzo Eldridge; citation to administration to present final account. Jacob Beuhrer; will refused probate. Frederick Bremen; account approved; estate declared insolvent, and order to pay 20 per cent on claims allowed of fourth class. Clara Purcell, lunatic; bond of Jacob Van Allen and Robert Purcell, to Trustees of Northern State Hospital for the Insane, approved. Terence B. Kehoe; venire and warrant ordered to try allegation of insanity at 10 o'clock this morning. John Weller; inventory, appraisement and award approved; widow's selection filed, and order authorizing sale of personal property at public sale.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

128—Rafferty; venue changed to Lake County, on application of defendant. 61—Pertest; venue changed to Will County, on application of defendant. 445—Pare King; jury trial; found guilty, and term fixed at three years in the Penitentiary. 458—Frederick W. Nation; jury trial; found guilty, and term fixed at ten years in the Penitentiary. 462—Gasten Reynolds; jury trial; found guilty; motion for new trial. 459—William Rosch; jury trial; verdict not guilty.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The following is the report of letter carriers' money order business and stamp department of the Chicago Post Office for the month of October:

Mail letters delivered	1,199,379
Local letters delivered	179,071
Newspapers, etc., delivered	251,216
Letters returned to the office	1,656
Letters collected at the office	1,324,746
Newspapers, etc., collected	508,246
MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.	
Number of orders paid in October, 1872	19,390
Amount of orders paid in October, 1872	$280,283.00
Number of orders issued in October, 1872	2,860
Amount of orders issued in October, 1872	$ 64,540.73
BRITISH M. O.	
Number of orders issued in October, 1872	420
Amount of orders issued in October, 1872	$ 9,245.02
Number of orders paid in October, 1872	41
Amount paid for orders in October, 1872	$ 1,070.65
SWISS M. O.	
Number of orders issued in October, 1872	30
Amount of orders issued in October, 1872	$ 1,202.22
GERMANY M. O.	
Number of orders issued in October, 1872	142
Amount of orders issued in October, 1872	$ 3,206.83
Number of orders paid in October, 1872	18
Amount of orders paid in October, 1872	$ 351.01
STAMPS.	
Received from the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the month of October	$ 66,779.87

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOME NOTES.

They were conversing on music the other day at Mr. C——'s. "There is no country that has produced such great geniuses as Italy," said C—, to a farmer, who happened to be present. "Look at Rossini. Do you like Rossini, sir?" "Oh! yes, sir," said the son of the soil. "Do you know his Barber?" "No, sir—I shave myself."

Theodore Thomas' first symphony concert, in New York, on the 9th inst., was an unqualified success in everything but Osgood. The New Yorkers don't like him.

Jennie Van Zandt has arrived in New York, and will appear this winter in either English or Italian opera.

Ole Bull is to make another concert tour with Ferranti, Pattison, the pianist, and Miss Grazielle Ridgway. More "farewells" are therefore in order.

Miss Clara A. Rice, a daughter of Alderman L. C. Rice, of Lowell, Mass., and a singer of much promise, has gone to Milan to complete her musical studies.

It is one of Rubinstein's eccentricities that he will not play at a concert where Strauss' waltzes are on the programme.

The buildings on Otis street, Boston, were uniformly handsome, and were substantially built of granite, four stories in height, with Mansard roofs. Every building was thoroughly destroyed, and not a trace of the street's former grandeur remains. It is an interesting fact that the stores on this street, Nos. 12 and 14, owned by Miss Christine Nilsson, were burned.

German opera is impending at the New Terrace Garden Theatre, on Fifty-eighth street, New York. This establishment will shortly be opened by Mme. Lichtmay's company for a series of opera performances. Among the artists engaged abroad for this enterprise are the following: Charles Speigler, of the Court Theatre, Carlsruhe, basso; Fritz Lafontaine, baritone, from the best German theatres; William Horn, tenor, who has been singing in Stuttgard, Dresden, and elsewhere, with success; Mrs. Jackson, known in Germany as Mme. Budelli, who is said to be young and very prepossessing, and to possess a superior soprano voice, and Louise Beckman, the soubrette of the troupe.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Tito Mattei is to produce his new opera "Maria de Gaud" at the Theatre Italian, Paris.

Mrs. Sass has just made her *debut* at Madrid in "Anna Bolena" with success.

Ilma de Murska is among the vocalists engaged for a month at the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg.

The Gregorian music is to be introduced in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Koenig, the well-known horn player, died at Bombay recently.

Mdlle. Albani was to make her *debut* in Paris in "Sonnambula" early in November, with Capoul as *Elvino*.

Littolf has brought out a new three act opera, "Heloise et Abelard," at the Theatre des Folies-Dramatiques in Paris, which is well spoken of.

A new opera, by M. Salomon, a Danish composer, the title of which is "The Fugitive of Estrella," will shortly be produced at Stockholm.

Madame Adelina Patti on her way to St. Petersburg, promised the Director of the National Opera House at Pesth to perform thrice on her return from the Russian capital. Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud has left Paris for St. Petersburg.

While the "Princess of Trebizonde" was being played recently at the Belfast Theatre Royal, an actress being encored, gave "Kathleen Mavourneen" instead of Offenbach's air, which had brought out the cheers of the audience.

The *Choir* states that the question of the adoption of a uniform pitch is now being agitated in Italy, where artists are objecting strongly to the "uses" existing at the various theatres. The authorities of La Scala have, it is said, resolved to adopt the French standard.

Our foreign exchanges inform us that the female choristers at the Czech National Theatre, Pesth, recently struck. The cause was an alleged insult offered them by the manager. The ladies considered it incompatible with their "professional honor" for the manager to announce them in the bills as "Sbor zenskych" ("Female Chorus"), and not as "Sbor Dam" ("Ladies' Chorus").

A little episode marked the last appearance at Pesth of Herr Theodore Wachtel, who has been filling a short engagement there. The part was that of Lionel, in Flotow's opera of "Martha." In the duet of the second act, Herr Wachtel made a mistake, and began with the second verse instead of the first. This, of course, threw the orchestra into a state of confusion worse confounded. Fortunately, Herr Wachtel took the only sensible course open to him; he left off singing, but, at the same time gave the audience to understand, by an unmistakable shake of the head, that it was the orchestra who was to blame. At the fall of the curtain, however, when the conductor and the leading members of the orchestra had rushed on the stage to demand satisfaction for the unmerited aspersion cast on them, Herr Wachtel changed his tone entirely, and eat humble pie to the very fullest extent. He made a most ample apology, and said that such an accident had never happened to him before, since he had been on the stage. Next day he broke off his engagement, and left for Vienna.

M. de Mirandel has just published an exceedingly curious letter, written by Rossini in reply to a young artist who consulted him as to the best manner of composing an overture:

"1st recipe. Wait till the evening before the first performance. Nothing excites inspiration like necessity; the presence of a copyist waiting for your work, and the view of a manager in despair, tearing out his hair by handfuls. In Italy in my time all the managers were bald at 30. 2d. I composed the overture to 'Othello' in a small room in the Barbaja Palace, where the baldest and most ferocious of managers had shut me up by force with nothing but a dish of maccaroni, and the threat that I should not leave the place alive till I had written the last note. 3d. I wrote the overture to 'Gazza Ladra' on the day of the first performance in the upper loft of the La Scala, where I had been confined by the manager, under the guard of four scene-shifters, who had orders to throw my text out of the window bit by bit to copyists, who were waiting below to transcribe it. In default of music I was to be thrown out myself. 4th. For 'Barbiere' I did better. I composed no overture, but tacked on one intended for a very serious work, called 'Elisabetta.' The public were delighted. 5th. I composed the overture to 'Count Ory' when angling, with my feet in the water, and when in the company of M. Aguado, who was talking Spanish finance all the time. 6th. That of 'Guillaume Tell' was written under somewhat similar conditions. 7th. I did not compose any overture for 'Moise,' &c."

A catalogue has been printed at Naples of the MSS., autographs, and relics collected by the late Thalberg. It is one of the richest lists ever formed by a private person, and such treasures ought to be deposited in some national institution. The names specified are Beethoven, Gluck, Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Hummel, Hasse, Spohr, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Weber, J. B. Arnold, T. Attwood, Bellini, Cherubini, C. Kreutzer, J. Matheson, Meyerbeer, Pergolese, Reicha, B. Romberg, J. J. Rousseau, Salieri, Czerny, Rossini, Nicolai, J. Field, M. Clementi, etc.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Money, which was very stringent during the morning, call loans being done at ¼ per day, declined to 7 gold on the acceptance of $2,000,000 of bonds by the Treasury. It subsequently hardened to 1-32 per day, but closed at 5@7 per cent. Discounts are close, 12 per cent being the inside rate for prime.

Sterling firmer under an improved demand, and the decreased supply of bills, 108¾@108⅞ for sight, and 110 for long.

Gold was quiet and heavy; fell to 113¼, advanced to 113½, again declined, closing at 113@113¼. Loans 5@7 gold for carrying, and 1-32 for small lots for use. Clearings, $59,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $302,700. Export of specie, $99,000 in silver bars. It is reported that the Government has called in for tomorrow 10 per cent of the $4,000,000 of greenbacks recently placed on deposit with the National Banks.

Governments quiet and steady. The Treasury purchases will all be paid for in legal-tenders.

State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees very strong.

Stocks were generally strong throughout the day. Pacific Mail advanced from 86¾ to 89 on the news of the safety of the Arizona. Northwestern common advanced from 83¾ to 95, with much activity and excitement in the dealings, the stock being reported cornered. Western Union advanced from 75¼ to 76⅜; Ohios, from 44⅞ to 45⅜; Rock Island, from 107⅜ to 108⅜; Lake Shore, from 88 to 88⅝; Erie, from 52¼ to 53⅜. The other fluctuations were small. The market closed dull, and, except on Northwestern, a trifle off from the best rates, but generally steady.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅜	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅜	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	109⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅜	10-40s	108⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅜	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	74⅜	North Carolinas, old	38
Tennessees, new	75	North Carolinas, new	21⅜
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	103	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	76⅜	Wabash	68⅜
Quicksilver	45⅜	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	86	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68⅜	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	77⅜	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	88⅜	C. & A. pfd	111
New York Central	93⅜	O. & M.	45⅜
Erie	53	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	70⅜	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	113⅜	Lake Shore	88⅜
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31½
Michigan Central	114⅜	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh, Ex-div	87	Un. Pacific stocks	34⅜
Northwestern	84	U. P. bonds	86
N. W. pfd	86⅜	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	108⅜	Del., Lac & W	96⅜
N. J. Cen	101⅜	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	51⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 20.—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; Club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—1 p. m.—Flour unchanged. Winter wheat, 11s 6d@11s 8d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 10d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 20—5 p. m.—Consols—money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of 1865, 90¾; 5-20s of 1867, 93; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 88¾; Erie, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.—5-20s of 1862, 96¾.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Rentes, 52f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Cotton closed with a firm tendency; middling upland, 9¾@9⅞d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western wheat, 11s 2d@11s 10d; red winter wheat, 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour, 24s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d.

Cheese, 65s. Bacon unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 120 cars reported to arrive, 4,250 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,375 head, or 375 cars, against 215 the same time last week. The market was slow and dull at ¼c off from yesterday's quotations. The bulk of the stock was late in getting in, on account of snow-drifts, and buyers had no time to examine. About 500 head were disposed of. Sales: 58 Michigan steers, av 1,125@1,169 lbs, $5.00@6.00; 20 Michigan stockers, av 927 lbs, $4.75; 83 Ohio steers, av 1,085@1,231 lbs, $5.37½@6.00; 15 Indiana stockers, av 932 lbs, $3.75; 111 Ohio steers, av 1,031 lbs, $5.60; 20 Ohio stockers, av 1,093 lbs, $3.70; 107 Illinois steers, av 1,090 lbs, $5.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,400, making the total supply of the week, thus far, 5,400, against 11,400 the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened, and holders are firm at last week's closing rates. There have not been sufficient sales to justify a quotable market. The stock is of inferior grade.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 10,400, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 23,100, against 22,900 the same time last week. The market was slow this morning, and there was difficulty in shipping yesterday, on account of the snow blockade, which caused a large accumulation of stock in the pens. Buyers took advantage of this to beat the market. Sales of 2,500 Ohio and Indiana hogs, yesterday afternoon, at $4.20@4.40, according to weight and quality. Up to noon to-day, the only sales made were 95 select Indiana hogs, av 268 lbs, at $4.50, and 106 of same, av 247 lbs, at $4.45.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Business is very fair for this period of the season, and the commission houses and jobbers are distributing a considerable amount of goods. The market is strong for both cotton and woollens. Flannels are active. Stocks have not been so low in first hands for nine years, and the advanced prices are maintained. Prints and rolled jaconets are active and the latter are getting scarce in market.

A. W. Hamilton & Co., dry goods jobbers of Boston, have suspended.

Foreign goods are quiet and prices steady. Linens doing better; cotton velvets and velveteens selling very low at auction.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Strong and higher; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with fair export demand; receipts, 25,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.20; common to good extra, $6.80@6.95; good to choice do, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.40. Corn meal quiet; Western, $3.25. Wheat higher, with fair export demand, and holders firm; receipts, 89,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.30@1.40; No. 3 Chicago, $1.46@1.48; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.50; Northwestern spring, $1.51@1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.54@1.56; No. 1 do, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.63. Rye unchanged. Barley firm; Western, 86@96c. Malt unchanged. Corn firmer, with fair demand; receipts, 35,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½c; sail do, 64@64½c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64½@65½c. Oats dull; receipts, 22,000 bu; old Western mixed, 50@52c; new do, 48@51c; white, 52@55c; black Western, 48@50c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm; 33@38c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—Firm; 28@30c; Orinoco, 27@27½c.

WOOL—Irregular, unsettled; fleece, 64@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm, unchanged. Sugar unchanged. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 80@87c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 27½@27½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, lower; mess $15.35@15.40; prime mess, $15.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull, heavy; middles firm; short clear for December, 8¾@8½c; February, 7¾c; city long clear, spot and November, 8¼c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8 3-16@8 9-16c; kettle, 8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady and in fair demand at 95@96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged. Corn in light demand. Barley easier; Bay of Quinte, $1.02.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1, $1.22½; No. 2, $1.11½. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 25c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 58c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 29,000 brls; wheat, 87,000 bu; barley, 7,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher, at $7.10@7.30. Wheat steady; red, $1.48@1.55. Corn quiet; old, 40@42c; new, 37@38c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.50@14.00, according to age. Lard quiet; kettle at 7¾c; steam, 7 9-16c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear sides, 7c. Bacon; only jobbing trade.

HOGS—Active and higher, at $4.00@4.10.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 1,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.30. Corn quiet; sales 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 48c; 4,000 bu mixed Toledo, in lots at 49@50c. Oats, rye, and barley neglected.

Canal in good condition along the line. Telegrams satisfactory.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining tendency; superfine, $4.50@4.50; extra, $5.50@6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.00@8.25. Wheat—Prime qualities scarce and wanted at full prices; other qualities neglected; red Western, $1.65@1.70; amber Michigan, $1.78@1.86. Rye steady; State, 70@83c. Corn in good demand; yellow, 63@64c; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats active and higher at 47@48c; mixed, 41@44c. Barley in better demand; Western, 93@96c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19¾c; refined, 26¾c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95½@96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, prices unchanged, but favor buyers. Wheat dull, except for prime to choice, quotations unchanged. Corn firm and steady; mixed Western 63c. Oats quiet and steady; Western mixed, 40@42c; white, 43@44c. Rye quiet, 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $16.00 Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; sides, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 9¼@9¾c. Bacon shoulders, 6¾@6¾c; sides, 9¾@10c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c Hams, new, uncanvased, 15¼@16c. Lard firm at 8¾c.

BUTTER—Active; choice Western rolls, 27c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95¼c for round lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.57; amber Michigan, $1.45½@1.45¾; No. 1 red, $1.56; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.46. Corn steady; high mixed, 40c; new, 37½c; low mixed, 39½c. Oats better; No. 2, 29¼@30½c.

FREIGHTS—Nominal; no vessels.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 315 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Active; middling, 19c; low middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower at 55@56c.

HAY—Dull; mixed, $22.00@24.00.

BRAN—Scarce at 23c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 5c; clear sides, 8c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.57; No. 2 held at $1.44, with $1.43 bid. Corn and oats inactive, firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.72; No. 1, $1.66½@1.68; amber, $1.49@1.50. Corn quiet, at 45@45½c. Oats, 28@29c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,900 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—TOBACCO—Sales 161 hhds, chiefly old crop at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—In fair order demand; mess pork, $13.50. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Lard, 8@8¼c for tierce; 9@9½c for kegs, for strictly choice leaf.

HOGS—Active, at $3.85@4.00; receipts, 3,076 head.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super winter, $4.25@5.00; extra do, $5.50@5.75; XX, $6.00@6.50; XXX, $6.75@7.25. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 31¼@32c, on east track. Oats dull; No. 2, 24¾c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, 66c. Rye—No sale.

WHISKEY—Steady; 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Bulk Meats—New lower and in good demand; packed shoulders, 4¼@4¾c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7@7¼c. Bacon lower; shoulders, 6¾c; clear sides, 9¾@10c. Lard quiet; 7¾c bid, 7⅞c asked for future.

HOGS—Lower at $3.50@3.80; receipts, 9,775.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.25; XXX, $7.25@8.00; family, $8.50@10.00. Corn easier; mixed, 64c; yellow and white, 65c. Oats dull at 44c. Bran $1.05.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $29.00; $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; nominally new, $15.00; old, $15.50. Bacon lower at 8¾@11¼c. Hams irregular; new sugar-cured, 16¼c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@8¾c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; common, 7¾c; fair, 8¼c; good fair 9¾c; choice, 10¼c; yellow clarified, 10¾; white, 11¼c. Molasses firmer; good, 57@59c; prime, 60@62c; choice, 62@65c. Coffee quiet at 14¼@18¼c.

WHISKEY—Quiet; Louisiana 90 per cent, 93c; choice Cincinnati, 99c.

COTTON—Firmer. Sales 5,800 ordinary good bales at 17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 17¾c; middling Orleans, 19¼c. Receipts, 5,200 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 2,552; Havana, 2,779.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—PASSED UP—Props Fountain City, China; barks Sunnyside, Tanner, William Jones, Louisa; schr Ætna.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Sun.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich. 20.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Huron City; barks Bessie, Baywick; schrs City of Cheboygan, Mediator, J. F. Card, Kate Kelly.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Illinois River is frozen over from its source to within a few miles of its mouth, and the prospect of a reopening of its navigation before the spring is not flattering.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You lie, Villain!

Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone, and Muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings,—softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

KENTATPTD

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria.

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra-fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HEREAFTER, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CORNER

Dearborn and Madison-sts.

BANKING.

P. O. Box 2692. 87 Broad-st.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

CHAS. KNOBLAUCH, PAUL LICHTENSTEIN, BANKERS, New York. "DEUTSCHE BANK Act. Ges." of Berlin. Special Partner with $500,000.

We are prepared to make reasonable advances on consignments to us or our friends abroad.

DRY GOODS.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S Retail,

328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

Will offer to-day a complete line of Dress Goods, Cloth, Velvet and Fur Cloaks, at the following sweeping reductions:

	REDUCED FROM	
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	$12 to	$ 6
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	14 to	7
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	12 to	8
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	15 to	9
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	18 to	10
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	20 to	12
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	25 to	14
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	28 to	15
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	30 to	16
Black Cloth and Beaver Cloaks,	35 to	20

Pim's Irish Poplins reduced to $2.00.

Lyons Poplin reduced from $1.75 to $1.25 and $1.37 1-2.

Silk Velour reduced from $1.75 to $1.25.

Silk Velour reduced from $1.50 to $1.00.

Cashmere reduced from $1.60 to $1.15.

Cashmere reduced from $2.25 to $1.75.

Queens' Cloth reduced from $1.60 to $1.15.

Satteens reduced from $1.25 to 85c.

Merinos reduced from $1.75 to $1.50.

Serges reduced from $1.00 to 62 1-2c.

These are extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Of all styles, grades, and sizes, from the best Scotch, English, French, and German manufactures, including many "specialties" not to be found elsewhere.

Fleeced-lined Hosiery of superior quality. Cartwright & Warner's six-thread Scarlet and White Merino Vests and Drawers for Children, in all sizes. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Vests in long and short sleeves. Extra short and long-legged drawers for both sexes. Shetland Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers. Hosiery in irregular and extra sizes and qualities constantly on hand.

Grampian Knit Wool Half Hose, Derby Ribbed Merino Half Hose, Gloves in choice new styles for the holidays; the "Baden Baden" Gauntlet, Grecian Calf, Lambskin-lined Calf, Real Buckskin, Swedish Kids in new shades. White Merino Skirts and Colored Felt Skirts, and new and attractive styles of Nubias, Jackets, Leggings, and other Knit Goods in great variety.

"Prices always the Lowest."

285 & 287 WEST MADISON-ST.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums awarded for BEST PIANO. 20,000 have been Manufactured and are now in use. 300 Smith's American Organs. Prices from $100 to $1,000. Pianos and Organs to rent. Pianos sold on time payments.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner of Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, jewelers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¼ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 40 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER, St. Louis.

FOR SALE.

LUMBER.

Dry Second Common Flooring, dressed, matched, and delivered, at $20. Dressed Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand. Address or call

THOS. GOODWILLIE & BRO., Corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IRELAND.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

IRISH ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT-OF-KIN.

In the Goods of ELLEN O'NEILL, late of Cortenberg Convent, Belgium, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, spinster, deceased, who died 7th August, 1871, and of whose Estate Intestacy Letters of Administration were granted by the Irish Court of Probate on the 15th day of October, 1872.

Information is wanted of Mr. HENRY O'NEILL (son of the late Mr. John O'Neill, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland, merchant, deceased), who went to America many years ago, and was last heard of from Chicago, Illinois, U. S., about twenty years ago.

In the event of no information of the existence of said HENRY O'NEILL, or of his legal issue, in case of his death, being received within three months from date hereof, Mrs. Frances Morris, the Administratrix, will thereupon pay his share of said Intestate's Estate in distribution to and among the Reverend Francis O'Neill, R.C.C., Mary Dunford (otherwise O'Neill), and Frances Morris (otherwise O'Neill), the known next-of-kin.

Proof of identity to be furnished to, and all other information to be had from, PEIRSE KELLY, Solicitor for said Mrs. Frances Morris, 2, Little George's-st., Waterford, Ireland; or CHARLES EDWARD TOWNE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 16 Congress-st., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"DAILY UNION."

Mr. GEORGE BRAHAM, who temporarily retired from the "Union," has again permanently located himself, and will in the future be happy to receive the same patronage as heretofore bestowed on him by the merchants of this city, upon an old and reliable German daily.

HERMAN LIEB.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1872.

WOOL.

FLEECE WOOL.

A lot of 10,000 pounds of fine X and XX Washed Wools, for sale low.

ENOS BROWN & CO., Cor. Michigan-av. and Madison-st.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Sutherland Brothers, at 207 Thirty-first-st., in the city of Chicago, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All collections will be made by John Sutherland, and all debts and liabilities of said firm will be paid by the said John Sutherland.

CHAS. M. SUTHERLAND, JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

The meat market heretofore kept by Sutherland Brothers, at 207 Thirty-first-st., Chicago, will be continued at the same place by

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

DISSOLUTION.

Nov. 1, 1872.

The co-partnership heretofore existing as Clark, Raffen & Co., at the Ætna Iron Works, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Robert Clark and John Raffen, under the name of Clark & Raffen, who take this opportunity of thanking their patrons for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The stringency of the local money market continues without any noticeable alleviation. The demand for accommodation at the banks is large, coming chiefly from the mercantile departments of trade. The grain dealers, however, are not asking for much, thus showing that they are operating more on their own capital, and that there is not much speculation.

The deposits of the banks of Chicago are estimated to be from 12 to 15 per cent lower than they were at this time in 1871, while the loans are an average of 33 per cent higher than they were then. The banks are therefore expanded 40 or 50 per cent more than they were a year ago. At this time last year, however, the deposits of the banks were experiencing an abnormal increase from collections of insurance. At the same time the general stoppage of business made a falling off in the loans. But aside from this, it is estimated that the banks are now expanded 25 or 30 per cent more than at any time previous to about October 1.

New York exchange continues scarce and firm at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium.

GOBBLING UP A RAILROAD.

The recent default of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company to pay the interest on the $5,000,000 of its bonds guaranteed by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, excites a good deal of comment in financial circles in New York, and also in Germany, where the bonds are held, and it is generally claimed that this one event has done more to shake the confidence of European capitalists in American securities generally than anything else that has transpired for nearly a year, not excepting even the Boston fire. It is alleged that the apprehension which this default occasioned induced a general distrust of all our securities, and caused a decline in prices that extended even to United States bonds.

Coming so soon after the default of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Company, who are just now compromising with their European bondholders by agreeing that the bonds shall represent one-half of their original face, and that the interest on this reduced indebtedness shall be 4 per cent, instead of 7, the default of the Southwestern might well create the impression, which it has, that the road was poor property, in a poor country, with no prospects of business, and, in short, a swindle generally. But Western men, who are acquainted with the country traversed by the Southwestern, its termini at the important cities of Leavenworth and Atchison, and its extensive railroad connections to New Mexico and Texas, know better than to suppose that the Southwestern *could not* pay the interest on its bonds. As near as it can be arrived at, the default on the interest on the bonds is a preconcerted arrangement on the part of the Rock Island Company in order to depreciate the value of both the stock and bonds of the Southwestern, and enable the Rock Island "ring" to buy them up at a heavy discount, and so gobble up the road. The Chicago & Southwestern Road, 270 miles long, from Washington, Iowa, to Leavenworth, was built with the five millions of bonds which were guaranteed by the Rock Island Company,—sold in Europe at 90c on the dollar,—and the proceeds of about one million dollars of subscriptions received from the various towns and counties along its line. The "Atchison Branch" 30 miles long, from Cameron to Atchison, was built with the proceeds of one million of bonds issued by the Chicago & Southwestern Company without any guarantee from the Rock Island Company, this one million of bonds being a first mortgage on the Atchison Branch and a second mortgage on the main line. The entire cost of the road, therefore, was about $7,000,000, with a partial equipment of rolling stock. The present capital stock is $9,000,000. Judging by the recent policy of the Rock Island clique, who now control the Southwestern (Mr. Tracy being President of the Southwestern as well as the Rock Island) it is their object to depress the value of the Southwestern bonds, so as to buy them up, foreclose the mortgage, and get hold of the road at a cost of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. The bonds of the Southwestern Company were an agreement to pay gold interest, but the Rock Island guarantee on these bonds only specified *currency* interest, a discrepancy that looks as though the present default was premeditated. But aside from this, it is alleged that the road has been systematically mismanaged and that its earnings have been purposely diminished in order to give it the appearance of being a bad piece of property. An instance of this alleged mismanagement is cited in the refusal of the managers of the road to accept the offer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road—which is now finished to the crossing of the Arkansas River—to take the cattle traffic of the latter road, which is very large, being in fact a large proportion of all the cattle from Texas, which, until recently, have been driven as far north as Abilene, but now come *via* the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to Atchison. Mr. Joy has since taken the cattle traffic of the A. T. & St. Fe road and though he has to carry them 40 miles further over the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, has probably got a profitable business out of it.

It is alleged that if the Southwestern had taken this and other business that it has refused, it would now be more than able to pay the gold interest on its bonds.

The interest on the $1,000,000 of bonds for the Atchison branch of the Southwestern falls due on December 1st. These bonds are not guaranteed by the Rock Island Company at all, and the Rock Island ring who now control the Southwestern road could, and possibly will, make a default on this interest also as another step in their programme.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅞	115
10-40s	107⅞	108
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. currency 6s	113⅛	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	92 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 93@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 10 of Lot 164 in Butterfield's Addition, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $750.

LeMoyne st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lots 45 and 46, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $1,700.

Lots 17 and 18 in Block 2 of Grant's Addition, n e w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 29, 39, 13, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 15 in Block 16 in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $900.

The premises No. 12 Artesian av, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $3,500.

West Indiana st, bet Noble and Ada sts, n f, 27¼x130 ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $2,830.

Brown st, 78 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $800.

Brown st, 25 ft n of Eighteenth place, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $800.

North Lincoln st, 127½ ft s of Thomas st, e f, 26x125 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $700.

Lots 25 to 28, in Hennesyberry's Block 28, in Clark's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,800.

Blue Island av, 24 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $1,800.

West Twelfth st, 50 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 21, in Block 94, Elston's Addition, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,850.

Lot 4, in same, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,850.

Kinzie st, between North Dearborn and State sts, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated Oct. 23; consideration $6,000.

West Lake st, between Western av and Oakley st, n f, n ½ of e ½ Lot 8, dated Oct. 3; consideration $4,000.

Lot 3 in Block 4, of Eberhart & Weage's Block 16, in Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,900.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 13 of s ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 4, in Block 3, in H. O. Stone's subdivision of Archer's Addition, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 13, of Lots 3 to 12, in Block 17, Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,600.

Erie st, bet North Market and Franklin sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $15,500.

Lots 1 and 2, of Lots 133 to 136, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $4,465.

Undivided 1-5 of s ½ n e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13 (except boulevard), dated Nov. 12; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 22, in Block 18, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 7, in Block 3, in Davis' n ½ s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 60, in Block 67, in Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $900.

South Park av, s of Thirty-third st, e f, 25 1-10x127 7-10 ft, with buildings, dated April 1; consideration, $8,200.

Blue Island av, 96 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 22; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 3, of Pharé's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 95 and 96, in Block 12, of Stewart's s w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $533.

Lot 94, in same, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $266.

S ½ of Lot 5, in Block 8, in Walker & Stenson's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 7 to 9, in Block 27, of Theological Seminary Sub-division of Hyde Park, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $9,680.

Block 3, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13 (10 14-100 acres), dated Nov. 8; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 29, in Hugh Maher's s e ¼ of Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 11, of Whitney and Claflin's Lot 2, in Assessor's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,250.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,240	3,965	6,615	2,476
Wheat, bu	39,626	40,040	153,680	....
Corn, bu	33,815	135,195	41,065	139,255
Oats, bu	19,120	30,857	5,530	4,513
Rye, bu	3,037	3,074	....	1,200
Barley, bu	22,950	11,895	60,300	4,686
Grass seed, lbs	35,700	58,120	47,043	40,000
Flax seed, lbs	32,670	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	45,000	69,380	31,000	28,000
Cured meats, lbs	39,160	51,960	863,850	501,104
Beef, brls	....	2,120	190	1,870
Pork, brls	70	....	1,996	412
Lard, lbs	7,620	28,170	41,199	312,989
Tallow, lbs	6,160	76,020	....	69,028
Butter, lbs	46,840	80,365	57,230	18,600
Dressed hogs, No.	16	22	....	....
Live hogs, No.	16,257	19,303	6,525	5,011
Cattle, No.	3,845	2,370	1,026	1,210
Sheep, No.	1,467	307	384	....
Hides, lbs	131,085	95,905	257,770	72,016
Highwines, brls	102	370	300	216
Wool, lbs	44,680	5,310	147,040	....
Potatoes, bu	93	5,389	42	300
Lumber, m feet	3,026	4,389	1,378	985
Shingles m	840	275	1,376	1,023
Lath, m	207	155	204	23
Salt, brls	5,518	2,000	670	4,176

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,472 bu wheat; 3,442 bu corn; 2,668 bu oats; 428 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 84½ cars wheat; 91 cars corn; 24 cars oats; 4½ cars rye; 60 cars barley. Total, 267 cars, or 106,000 bu.

The warehouse question, and the recent revelations concerning its capabilities for expansion in the hands of such men as Munn & Scott, formed the subject of much comment on 'Change to-day. In fact, there was more real discussion about it than on any day for a long while past, because the question was extensively raised—"Who is to blame?" Munn & Scott could not have been so far behind for several years without the fact being known, in a general way, to several people. A firm occupying a prominent position in the business-world cannot hang on to solvency by the skin of its teeth for four years, without some one noting the precarious situation, and profiting by that knowledge. It would be of great interest to the commercial community to know who made money by keeping silent, and how much it profited them to say nothing about the fact that the reputation of that house had a "false bottom." That there are such men is morally certain; and it is not improbable that they are to be found to-day among those who speak in terms of severest condemnation of the discovered fraud. Just as the parasite that preys upon a parasite is a more despicable animal than the intermediate pest, so are these second hand blood-suckers more to be despised than the men who do the original stealing. Yet they are protected by such a thick veil of secrecy that it is doubtful if the public finger of scorn will ever be pointed against them—much less will they ever suffer for the part they have played in the tragedy just terminated.

Whatever disposition may be made of the Munn & Scott matter, the discovery of their conduct, and its universal reprobation, will be valueless if it do not result in at least two conditions. One is that the warehousemen of this city shall show that they deserve the public confidence, by making a fair exhibit of their present status; the other is that the receipts of a warehouse shall be discredited if it be known that the proprietors of that elevator gamble in grain. It may be said that with an efficient system of registration and cancellation, further frauds are impossible. But even if this be so, the statement of condition is necessary to prove that the system is now sound; not that it cannot become more rotten than it is.

With regard to the second point, it is important to note that it concerns not only the interests of the grain dealers here, but of the whole city. Even if it be not now possible to overissue receipts, or to ship out grain without cancelling so much paper, there are a dozen different ways in which the warehouseman who "deals" in grain can cheat the grain owners for his own benefit. He can always take advantage of the difference in quality of separate parcels of grain—shipping out the best, and reserving the poorest for the ordinary shipper; and he can often operate on the knowledge he possesses with regard to condition, especially in seasons of excitement about "hot corn," such as we have had several times in the past. But even this is a small argument compared with the cogent one couched in the fact that our warehouse system of the past has done more than all other causes combined to drive away the grain trade from this city. We need not here recapitulate facts which are familiar as household words in the mouths of country dealers, and well known to city operators. With the disappearance of Munn & Scott we have lost the one concern that was confessedly rotten. We now want to be sure that all the rest are sound, and that their business is conducted in such a way as shall make suspicion and complaint ungrounded in the future.

It seems that after all that has been developed with regard to Munn & Scott, their chances for being expelled from the Board of Trade are very small. The laws of that institution are construed to mean that the Directors have no power to recommend for expulsion except on complaint of a member of the Board; that no member has the right to complain unless he has been individually wronged: that the frauds of Munn & Scott were not perpetrated on individuals, because it is not possible to prove the identity of a parcel of grain in elevator, and that the fraud on the partners of Munn & Scott was sustained by the losers in their capacity of warehousemen, and not as members of the Board of Trade.

It is even doubtful if the members of the Board of Trade have the right to hold an indignation meeting and express their disapprobation of the course of the late firm, or tender a respectful request that they forbear to visit the rooms in future. As the Board has no charter provision which confers this right, the members probably would not dare to exercise it, lest they should be guilty of outstepping the limits of propriety, and doing injustice to two worthy gentlemen.

The fact that no one of the 1,200 odd members of the Board of Trade has deemed it advisable to make complaint, certainly argues the possession by them of a vast amount of Christian forbearance. It cannot be that they are waiting for that one among them who is without sin to cast the first stone.

The combination of packers and shippers to keep down the price of live hogs does not seem to be successful. They want more hogs than are coming in, and if this state of things should continue, their bond of union would soon prove to be but a rope of sand. It was suggested to-day that the object of the combination has been misrepresented—that they want to keep the price of hogs from dropping below $4.00 per 100 lbs, instead of seeking to make that the maximum figure.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, and grain was generally easier, though not weak, owing to the decreased demand, with the certainty that lake shipments are nearly over for this season. Still, our stocks in store are so much reduced that there is not much chance that the markets will be very weak at present, as short sellers will operate cautiously, knowing how easy it would be to catch them napping, and run up prices, especially as our grain is now in very few hands.

An advance of a ½c in Rio coffees was the only change noted in prices of groceries, other goods ruling steady and uniform. The general market was somewhat quiet, though the volume of trade was larger than on the preceding days of the week. Dry goods were in fair request, both to supply the wants of local retailers and of country merchants, and a buoyant tone pervaded the market for all staple seasonable fabrics. Woollens are advancing. The butter market was again quoted quiet and unchanged. Cheese was dull and lower, New York factory now selling at 14½@15½c, and Western do at 13@14c. Coal remains firm at former rates. Dried fruits were fairly active and firm; peaches advanced a ½c, with which exception values were nominally unchanged. Hay continues to arrive sparingly and the market is strong, with rather an upward tendency. Hides remain quiet. Oils, paints, tobacco and wood ruled quiet and unchanged. Lumber was fairly active at former prices. Lime, cement, and stucco continue to meet with a very good demand; brick was quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel were in fair request at present quotations. Metals, nails, &c., were moderately active and unchanged. Salt was in fair demand and firm at $2.25 for coarse and fair grades. Hops were in moderate request, with prime quotable at 28@32c. Wool was in some demand and very firm at present quotations. Broomcorn continues quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Seeds were quiet and steady: Timothy quotable at $2.95 for prime; clover at $5.10 for prime medium; flax at $1.55@1.60. Potatoes in car lots are scarce, and prices for choice peachblows are higher. Poultry was in liberal supply, with only a light demand for dressed. Game was in fair request, and firm at present prices. Apples continue to meet with a good demand for home consumption and shipments, although the cold weather prevents country orders from being filled at present. Cranberries were in moderate request. Other fruit quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the ruling quotations of the past week, being no stronger, though quoted firm in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at the advance gained yesterday, neither carriers nor shippers seeming anxious to operate, owing to the lateness of the season. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 50,000 bu wheat; and 160,000 bu corn. Buffalo rates were quotable at 11c on corn and 12c on wheat, by sail; and 13c for wheat by steam.

Foreign freight rates are thus quoted: Chicago to Liverpool, 91@91½c per 100 lbs (gold) on beef and pork; 90c@$1.95½ on lard; 95c on flour. Chicago to Glasgow, 91½c on beef; 93c on pork; 97c on bacon and lard.

Provisions were in better demand, but with few changes in price; the only variations were a slight advance in pork and lard for future, while cash lots were unchanged. The inquiry was principally for lard and meats, and seemed to have been stimulated by the firmer feeling in live hogs, which induced some to think that the packers' combination has been dissolved as a preliminary to commencing work for the season in real earnest. There was a wider difference than usual between the views of buyers and sellers; the former asking an advance in many cases, while the latter seemed to be limited to figures below those demanded. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00; do seller the month nominal at $12.75@13.00; do seller December, $12.30@12.40; do seller January, $12.25@12.30; do seller February, $12.25@12.30; do seller March, $12.37½@12.50; do seller April, $12.25@12.50. Lard, cash, 7½@7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller February, 7¾c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Sweet pickled hams, 9¾@10½c, and green hams at 7½@7¾c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7¾c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3¾@3⅞c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5½c; do short ribs, 6c; do short clear, 6¼@6⅜c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¼c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅝c for short ribs, and 6⅞@7c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear; 8½@8½c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 40 brls mess pork at $13.50; 270 brls do at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.25; 850 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 100 tcs do at 7c, loose; 750 tcs do, seller March, at 7⅞c; 100 boxes shoulders, at Eureka, Ill., seller December, at 4⅝c; 100 boxes short ribs, at 6⅝c; 250 boxes short clear, seller the month, at 6⅞c; 100 boxes Cumberlands, seller next week, at 6½c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 7⅝c; 116,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs) at 7¼c; 5,000 pcs do, seller December and January, at 7⅝c; 5,000 pcs do at 7⅜c; 100 brls extra mess beef at $10.00, 300 brls city packers' tallow at 8½c, 75 brls butchers' do at 8c; 50 brls yellow grease at 5⅝c.

Dressed hogs were quiet. Sale was reported on the street of 15 head, fair, at $4.62½ per 100 lbs, and the market may be quoted at $4.62½@5.00 for fair to choice. None are offered on 'Change yet.

Flour was active, and a shade firmer, being in fair shipping demand, several shippers are now taking hold who have previously been deterred by the prevalence of the *epi-hippo-itis* from buying goods which could not be transferred to boat or car. The demand was principally for spring extras, for which some dealers secured an advance of about 5c per brl. The lower grades are said to be scarce. Rye and buckwheat were firmer, and bran was strong. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (People's) at $9.25; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 600 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 100 do at $5.87½; 100 do at $5.65; 50 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $4.50; 1,350 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.87½; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.87½. Total, 3,450 brls. Also 20 cars bran at $11.00; 30 tons do at $10.50, all on track; 10 tons middlings at $13.50, on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.75@ 7.00
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.25
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	6.50@ 7.00
Bran	10.50@11.00

Wheat was less active, and often dull, but steady at a decline of 1⅛c from yesterday, though New York was quoted firm, and Liverpool was stronger. The probable reason was that the shorts did most of their filling in yesterday, and had got over their scare. At the same time, the few holders of wheat, outside the combination who control most of it, were very little disposed to part with their property in view of the liberal shipments reported for yesterday, which have further decreased our stocks to the extent of 115,000 bu, while some operators are disposed to think that the stock of wheat here on Saturday last is considerably less than the 582,257 bu which result from allowing the deficiency reported by George Armour & Co. It is not probable, however, that the stocks will be found to vary very much from those diminished figures; and we shall know next Tuesday, as George Armour & Co. are now measuring up, and some of the other warehousemen will also know just where they stand. They all measure up during this month. There was no shipping demand to-day, except for a few car loads to send out by rail. Seller December, which was the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.07½, declined to $1.07, advanced to $1.08½, declined to $1.07⅞, and recovered to $1.08, but closed weak at $1.07⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.06¾@1.08⅛, closing at $1.07. Seller January sold at $1.08⅛@1.09¼, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring closed at $1.17@1.17½; No. 2 spring at $1.07@1.07½; No. 3 do at 97c; and rejected do at 84c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19; 400 bu do at $1.17; 4,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08⅛; 6,000 bu do at $1.08⅛; 77,600 bu do at $1.08; 10,000 bu do at $1.07⅞; 1,600 bu do at $1.07⅞; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at 98½c; 13,600 bu do at 98c; 5,200 bu do at 97½c; 7,600 bu do at 97c; 2,800 bu do at 96c; 400 bu rejected spring at 84½c; 1,200 bu do at 83½c. Also, 400 bu red winter at $1.38, delivered. Total, 136,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and ½@⅝c lower, though reported strong in New York, while our receipts are light and stocks are small. But these facts failed to bring out buyers. The bulk of the shorts seemed to have been filled yesterday, and of course the gentlemen of whom the others were afraid because they own most if not all the corn here, did not want to put the market up on themselves. There was very little buying for shipment, as the parties who contracted for vessel-room today held the grain previous to chartering. Seller the month opened at 32½c, and declined to 31⅞@32c at the close. Seller December sold at 31⅞@31⅝c; and seller January at 31½@31⅝c, both closing at the inside. Seller June was stronger, selling at 36c; and seller May and June were nominal at 35½@36c. Rejected closed dull at 29½c, most of the receipts being of this grade (new). Cash sales were reported of 53,800 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 12,000 bu do at 32½c; 41,000 bu do at 32c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 1,600 bu do at 29⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 29½c; 3,200 bu ear at 35c, to arrive; 1,200 bu do at 31c. Total, 118,800 bu.

Oats were dull and irregularly easier, oats for delivery this month being dull at yesterday's quotations, at 23c, while options for more deferred delivery were ½c lower, at 23½c seller December, and 23⅝@24c seller January, all closing dull. Strictly fresh receipts were slow sale at 23¼@23½c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 23¼c; 13,000 bu do at 23½c; 15,000 bu do at 23c; 600 bu rejected at 21½c; 600 bu do at 21c. Total, 41,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the advance noted yesterday, all the offerings being willingly taken by waiting buyers. Sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 55c, and 800 bu do, short receipts, at 54½c. Rejected was nominal at 47c.

Barley was less active but steadier, at the inside prices of yesterday, under a lessened demand, both from shippers and speculators. The quotations for grain in ordinary houses were 68c for No. 2, and 51c for No. 3, Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts commanding a preference. Seller the month was dull at 65@67c, closing at the inside; and seller December was weak at 63½@64c, closing at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 69c; 6,400 bu at 68c; 400 bu No. 3 at 53c; 1,200 bu do at 52½c; 1,200 bu do at 52c; 17,200 bu do at 51c; 2,400 bu rejected at 40c; 4,000 bu by sample at 85c on track, (to arrive); 400 bu do at 81c, delivered; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 36,400 bu.

Gilead A. Smith & Co., of London, furnish the following quotations of metals on Nov. 1 in English shillings: Ordinary Erie rails, 210s@220s; do double beaded, 215@225s; Welsh bars, 220@240s; Staffordshire do, 255@272½s; nail rods, 240@260s; pig iron, 102½s; common block tin, 148s; tin plate, per box, 42@55s; lead per ton, 405@410s; quicksilver per 75 lbs, 260s.

T. Berger Spence, of Manchester, Eng., thus speak of the chemical market, under date of Oct. 28:

During the past week there has been a moderate yet upon the whole a satisfactory trade transacted in chemicals, and quotations all round remain unchanged. Uncertainty regarding the future course of the market still restricts contract business, but from the evident indifference of manufacturers to undertake engagements for delivery over next year on buyers' terms, it does not seem as if the present range of values were likely to recede to the extent anticipated. In the meantime their resources are, in many cases, insufficient to meet current consumption, and it is not expected that the conditions of production will change so as to enable them materially to yield the advantages of lower prices. There has been a considerable inquiry for caustic soda for forward delivery, but the amount of business passing is not large. Soda ash has been selling more freely, at slightly firmer rates. In soda crystals an improved tone is again noticeable, but no advance can be quoted. The demand for nitrate of soda has not been quite so animated as during the previous week, but such sales as were effected realized in a great measure the values then current. No improvement can yet be noted in muriate of potash. Bleaching powder has been quiet throughout, but sales have not been pressed, and quotations remain stationary. A good trade continues to be done in sulphate of ammonia at full prices. In oxalic acid there has been a fair business done at our quotations. Tartaric firm.

HOW IS THIS?

An exchange says: "It is claimed by the St. Paul *Press* that a wheat as well as a wood monopoly exists on some of the railroads leading into that city, by which the price of grain there is arbitrarily kept under the standard in other places. On the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, says the *Press*, are wheat-buyers for two distinct interests. One is the combination of Minneapolis millers, who require a large amount of grain for manufacture at the Falls, and the other represents Milwaukee speculators, whose purchases help to swell the business of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Each of these parties is bound to confine itself to its own territory, which has been set off by mutual agreement, and not to trespass in any way upon the operations of its rival. Each has agreed upon a maximum price to be paid for wheat, and neither will receive, at any price, grain that has been purchased from the farmer at a higher figure than they have set. So that when a local buyer, in view of the great disparity between the value of wheat in Milwaukee, deducting the cost of getting it there, and the combination price, enters into competition with the ring for the produce of his region, and pays five or ten cents per bushel more than the fixed price, he at once finds himself in the position of the wood buyer who has contravened the rules of the railroad in regard to the price of wood. He can do nothing with his wheat. Neither party of buyers will take it off his hands, and he finds it impracticable to obtain transportation facilities for an independent shipment. By this means, the buying price of wheat, on the St. Paul and Pacific Road is kept from five to ten cents below its actual value, and the farmers are robbed of this amount, in this year of low prices, for the benefit of the members of the corporation."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and stronger; No. 2 spring sold at $1.08¼ cash, $1.08@1.08¼ seller the month and seller December, the option closing at $1.08. Corn was quiet at 31½c seller the month, and 31½@31⅝c seller December, closing at 31½c. Freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active, at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was dull and heavy. The inquiry is restricted to local manufacturers. Stocks are large, and prices are without material change. We continue to quote: $45.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80.00@100.00 for choice; and $110.00@120.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Were rather quiet. A large order was readily filled the past week, but, aside from this, little inquiry prevailed. Choice beans are quite scarce. We quote: Navies, $2.25; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25. Sales include 4 brls at $1.85; 9 bbls do at $1.75; 20 bags and 7 brls medium at $1.50.

BUTTER—The butter market was again quiet, with little or no change in values. The only considerable demand was for choice table qualities and common bakers' grades, the former selling at 24@26c, and the latter at 10@15c. We continue to quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The general features of this market were unchanged in any essential particular. Trade continues slack, and the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. The following are the ruling rates: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick is quiet and unchanged. Other materials meet with a fair inquiry at present prices. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—Under this head there was no change to note. Business was reported satisfactorily active, and a firm tone pervaded the market for nearly every article in the list. Tomatoes and Yarmouth sugar corn are reported in light supply, but otherwise the stocks are comparatively full. Following are the quotations:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.20
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.55
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Beuton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—Business continues dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Stocks are not large, but they are more than sufficient to satisfy the present demand, and, in sympathy with a decline at the East, quotations were to-day lowered ½c all around, as follows: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Continues active at full prices. One or two dealers are still filling orders at $11.00 for Lackawanna, and at $10.50 for Erie, but the ruling rates are $12.00 and $11.00. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate request; prices were unchanged. We quote: Pears at $3.50@4.50; grapes, 20@30c per lb. Sales include 250 boxes East Brume pears at $4.00@4.50; 50 boxes mixed at $4.00; 200 boxes Winter Nelies at $4.50; 50 boxes do at $3.25@4.00; 100 tubs Rein di Nice grapes at 20c; 200 lbs white Tokay at 25c; 200 lbs Muscat at 20c.

EGGS—There was an ample supply of fresh and pickled. The inquiry is light and mainly of a local character. We quote fresh at 25@28c; pickled at 20@22c. Sales include 73 cases at 27c; 125 pkgs at 26c; 15 brls at 25c; 7 brls do at 24c; 2,000 doz pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—There was a fair supply with a good, steady demand for prime feathers, both on local and interior account. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; 72@75c jobbing price for assorted feathers; mixed at 25@50c, according to quality; chicken, 8@9c. Sales include 6 sacks prime live geese at 67c; 3 mixed at 60; 1 do old and mixed at 30c.

FISH—No alterations were made in quotations of fish, the market ruling steady and firm at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $5.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade continues to improve, and the general market is now fairly active and firm. Under a good consumptive and speculative inquiry, peaches have advanced ½c, and apples are firmer, with which exceptions values were comparatively steady. We now quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@20½c; peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—Was in fair request, and a trifle firmer. Receipts were moderate. We note sales of 18 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 10 doz mallards at $3.50; 8 do at $3.25; 50 quail at $2.25; 5 doz do at $2.15; 25 doz do at $2.00; 4 doz small ducks at $1.75; 2 doz rabbits at $1.75; 6 elk quarters at 5c; 6 venison quarters at 12½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to meet with a fair demand, although the cold weather has prevented shipments. We quote apples at $2.50@3.00 in car lots, and $2.75@3.50 at retail. Cranberries were in fair request and steady at $10.50@11.50 for cultivated; wild, $8.00@9.00. Grapes were in meagre offerings and rather quiet. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.00; 1 car do at $2.90, on track; 240 brls do at $3.00@3.25; 25 brls do at $2.50; 50 brls cranberries, cultivated, at $10.00@11.50; 50 brls common, cultivated, at $9.50; 12 brls wild at $8.50@9.00; 20 cases grapes at $3.50; 20 do at $3.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was slightly more active than on the preceding days of the week, but the volume of business was by no means large, the inquiry being mainly restricted to coffees, syrups, sugars and spices. In values there were few changes. Rio coffees were marked up a ½c, with which exception quotations were the same as furnished yesterday. We revise our list, as follows:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21¾@22c; good do, 20¾@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23¼@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@15c; crushed and powdered, 13½@14c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 13@13¼c; do No. 2, 12¾@13c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12½@12¾c; C, No. 2, 12¼@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11¾@11¾c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11¼@11¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The condition of the hay market was much the same as noted in yesterday's report. Receipts were again light, and, although the demand was somewhat limited, holders were firm at full former rates. Dealers were offering the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was without material change either in tone or prices. There was some inquiry both on local account and to supply Eastern tanners, but sales were light, in the aggregate, and former quotations were no more than sustained: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry. Brewers are not buying to any considerable extent. There is some shipping demand. Prime Wisconsin hops are quotable at 25@32c; common to medium, 15@22c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—There was some inquiry for choice grades in small cases, price, for which, owing to scarcity, are ranging higher. Strained and dark honey was quiet. We quote: Eastern, prime, at 35@37½c; white Western, 26@32c; dark, 20@25c; strained, 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were moderately active; there were no noticeable variations in prices. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates	
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 7-10	rates	
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates	
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Half oval and half round	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12¾	@13¾	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEMONS—Were in fair request for the season. The offerings are light, but ample. We continue to quote: French at $7.50@8.00; Malagas, $7.00@7.50; Louisiana oranges at $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—All articles in the list continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Prices underwent no important change. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at 6.12½@6.25 as a basis. Stocks are not large but fully equal to present requirements. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and without visible change in prices. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—Continue quiet at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Dealers report business dull, with prices easy. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The receipts were liberal, but there was only a light demand. We quote dressed turkeys at 10@14c; chickens at $2.50@3.50. Live poultry is very dull and slow of sale at any price. Sales include 1,400 lbs turkeys at 14c; 1,200 lbs do at 12½c; 700 lbs do at 12c; 400 lbs do at 11c; 270 lbs do at 10c; 6 coops at 9c; 20 doz dressed chickens at $3.25@3.50; 10 doz do at $2.50@3.00; 2 coops geese at $10.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows are in good request and prices are higher, owing to scarcity. Quotable at 50@55c for fair to choice in car lots. Sales include 1 car peachblows, frozen, at 20c; 1 car do at 25c; 250 bu from store at 70@75c; 50 bu do at 60c.

SWEET POTATOES—The offerings are very light, and prices rule strong at $3.90@4.00 for Southern yellow. Sales include 63 brls at $4.00; 20 brls at $3.90.

SALT—The usual demand prevailed, with prices strong, at $2.25 for coarse and fine grades. Stocks are exceedingly light. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¾	46c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—The market was quiet and steady; timothy quotable at $2.90 for prime, with $3.00 asked; good clover sold at $5.10; flax quoted at $1.50@1.60; millet, 65@70c; Hungarian, 75@85c; buckwheat, $1.00@1.20. Sales were reported of 16 bags timothy at $2.80; 66 sacks prime medium clover at $5.10.

TEAS—Prices were easy, though not quotably lower. A fair business was doing. We repeat our list as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—A fair amount of trading was done in this market, and the prices given below were well sustained:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD was firm at the annexed quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—The market continues firm. There was some inquiry, but as a general thing trade was quiet. Prices are unsettled, but quotable about as follows:

Tub, washed, extra	60@67c
Tub, washed dingy	53@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@36c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@40c
Super, pulled (nominal)	40@45c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,920	7,597	487
Tuesday	3,843	16,257	1,467
Wednesday	3,168	16,500	1,465
Total	8,931	40,354	3,414

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,038	3,192	....
Tuesday	1,026	6,525	384
Total	2,064	9,717	384

CATTLE—The easy feeling noticeable in the cattle market yesterday was even more marked to-day, the weakness developing into an actual decline. The cause of the present depression in the market is found in the too liberal receipts and the unfavorable reaction of prices in the Eastern markets—New York, Albany, and Buffalo being quoted dull and lower. The arrivals for the three days aggregate about 9,000 head—a number altogether too large to throw upon the market at this season of the year, when the cheaper meats from the packing houses and the abundance of poultry and game so largely diminishes the consumption of beef. The average reduction in prices was about 25c per 100 lbs, though in not a few instances concessions of 35c, and even 50c, was granted. The quality of the offerings was not as good as on yesterday or Monday, there being no extra and comparatively few that would properly come under the head of choice, and we find the bulk of the day's business to have been transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.25. The extreme range was $2.25@6.00, the inside for scallawags and the outside for a drove of choice smooth steers averaging 1,362 lbs. Shippers operated chiefly at $3.50@4.85 for common to extra Texans, and at $4.75@5.75 for common to choice natives. The demand for stock steers continues fair, a liberal number changing hands at $2.75@3.00 for common, and at $3.50@4.00 for medium to really good lots. The wants of local butchers were mainly supplied at $2.50@4.00, though in a few instances $4.25@4.75 was paid. Not far from 3,000 cattle remain in the yards unsold, and the market closed weak with a downward look.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.25@3.75
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	good steers	1,191	$5.37½
12	butchers' stock	1,005	3.75
23	Texas cattle	821	2.40
35	good steers	1,348	5.00
16	oxen	1,310	3.15
18	stockers	1,090	4.00
17	stockers	970	3.80
11	butchers' stock	954	4.00
16	good steers	1,455	5.62½
51	good steers	1,299	5.12½
99	Texas steers	938	3.70
16	choice steers	1,362	6.00
17	choice steers	1,215	5.75
31	good steers	1,210	5.12½
15	butchers' stock	1,053	3.62½
82	Texas cattle	1,049	2.75
12	calves	290	4.25
103	calves, ⅌ head	....	16.75
45	good steers	1,310	5.55
32	good steers	1,271	5.25
37	stockers	1,067	4.00
46	fat steers	949	5.00
35	choice steers	1,323	5.62½
85	choice Texans	1,291	4.85
103	choice Texans	1,094	4.30

HOGS—The large supply of hogs which packers had counted upon to enable them to carry out the arrangement entered into on Monday last, by which $4.00 was to be the maximum price paid, did not "pan out," only about 16,500 arriving to-day, whereas the more sanguine had anticipated at least 25,000. Consequently considerable uneasiness was early manifested among packers, and it soon became evident that their declarations, so confidently made on the preceding days of the week that they would pack no hogs at over $4.00, would prove no barrier to operations whenever the supply might fall below the legitimate demands. Before midday this class of buyers were picking up the hogs lively at $4.10@4.15, and, in some instances, at $4.20. Shippers were also buying on a liberal scale, and during the greater part of the day trading was active, with prices firm at 5@10c advance. The market closed steady at $4.00@4.05 for common coarse heavy, at $4.10@4.15 for medium to good, and at $4.20@4.25 for choice. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
106	234	$4.12½	51	319	$4.10	76	205	$4.15
104	287	4.12½	51	279	4.05	46	289	4.00
60	233	4.10	48	274	4.10	56	264	4.00
46	313	4.20	85	337	4.12½	48	348	4.00
54	301	4.10	42	361	4.15	51	224	4.20
56	255	4.00	43	322	4.12½	55	280	4.20
71	205	4.20	60	195	4.20	66	214	4.10
48	283	4.00	57	249	4.00	102	281	4.05
32	269	4.00	110	267	4.10	80	311	4.20
33	258	4.20	40	288	4.25	83	229	4.20
60	246	4.00	56	245	4.12½	32	263	4.05
54	300	4.10	50	296	4.15	50	278	4.10
53	[illegible]	4.20	46	349	4.25			

SHEEP—The supply was again light, but it equalled the demand, as aside from a moderate local inquiry there was little or nothing doing. Prices were steady and unchanged, at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

Vessels were in good demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$ 5.00
Muskegon	4.00@ ..
Menominee	4.00@ ..
Pentwater	4.75@5.25
Ludington	4.75
Oconto	5.50@ ..
Green Bay	5.50@ ..
Grand River	4.50@ ..
Whitehall	4.75@ ..

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,026	1,378
Shingles, m	840	1,376
Lath, m	207	204

AT THE YARDS.—Trade at the Yards was active to-day. Both city and country buyers were in good attendance. The movement was chiefly on interior account, such as fencing and common lumber being chiefly called for, which remained firm at published prices. Shingles, lath, and choice grades had liberal sales on city account. Dealers are now clearing up and shipping their old sales, and getting ready for the winter trade, which has all the indications of being a very active one. Prices closed nominally unchanged, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00

Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward ....
A stock boards ....
B stock boards ....
Common boards ....
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under ....
Fencing ....
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet ....
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet ....
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m ....
Pickets, square ....
Pickets, flat ....
Cedar posts, split ....
Cedar posts, round ....
Lath ....
No. 1 sawed ....
A or Star ....

Three dollars per car to be added when the railroad which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A moderate business was transacted at the hardwood yards to-day. There were in fair attendance. There was demand for 6-inch grooved and matched. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry) ....
Black walnut ....
Maple ....
Ash (dry) ....
Butternut ....
Counter tops (select) ....
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched ....
Axles ....
Wagon poles (each) ....
Hickory ....

WHITEWOOD—Was in fair demand, and firm as follows:

Box boards ....
Common ....
Clear ....
Culls ....

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts have for several days past, have been light, with the exception of a few vessels from the East Shore, there are not many vessels expected to arrive. The whole trade for 1872 is closing considerably year than in previous years. It is here that vessels are leaving ... nominee without cargoes, as the ... bound," and it is impossible for ... So that the season is almost ... are a few lumber vessels ... the hardihood to go out this time of ... among them is the schr Ostrich, which this afternoon for Cedar River, ... for another load of lumber. The ... son also makes another trip to ... Joists and scantling were selling at $11.00. Strips and boards were ... irregular the last few days, prices ... the way from $11.00 to $12.00. ... good request, and quotations ranged ... to $3.25, from fair to choice. Pickets quiet at $9.00@10.00. Lath ... steady to the extent of their offerings. Probably three or four cargoes ... none of which, however, were ... closed firm at the following quotations:

Good to choice mill-run lumber ....
Common to good strips and boards ....
Common mixed lumber ....
Joist and scantling ....
Shingles ....
Lath ....
Pickets ....

The horse-disease is interfering very ... ly with business in this city. The ... are all affected with perhaps one or ... tions, and lumbermen who had taken ... the woods have been obliged to take ... again.

We clip the following from a ... change:

The Tittabawassee Boom Company has ... $20,000,000 feet of logs this season. ... hugh boom has shut down, but three ... in operation. The river is full of logs ... miles back, and from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 ... will be left in the booms until next season ... expected that nearly 340,000,000 feet ... ed out of the stream this year, should ... not freeze up very suddenly. The ... the manufacture of lumber and salt ... Most of the salt-works and lumber-mills ... up. A few mills on the river, and ... railroads, will run all the winter.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr W. H. Willard, Green Bay, 1,018 m ...
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 78 pkgs ... flour, 60 bales wool, and sundries.
Schr Mechanic, Buffalo, 443 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 13 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Horn's Pier, 25 ... cedar posts.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 186 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Bark J. P. March, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 120 m ... lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 110 m ... lath.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 50 m lumber ...
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 1½ tons ...
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 14 ... sundries.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 20,450 bu barley, ... 5 brls pork.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo, 22,500 bu ... flour, and sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Buffalo, 21,080 bu wheat.
Schr David Wells, Goderich, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Oswego, 19,400 bu corn.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 25,000 bu ...
Schr Senator, Oswego, 17,800 bu wheat.
Schr Hubbard, Elk Rapids, 200 brls pork, ... 8 tcs hams, 6 tcs lard.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 2,100 bu ... 250 brls flour, 18 brls salt, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.—Charters were ... go—To Goderich—Schr Geo. Goble, ... free of elevation. To Oswego—Schr ... corn on owner's account. To Sarnia—... on Fleece, wheat at 10c. To Buffalo—... Masten, C. J. Wells, and Sam Flint, ... owner's account; prop Annie L. Craig, ... p. t. To Port Colborne—Schr American, at 10c. Total 8—wheat 2, capacity ... corn 6, capacity 160,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Grain ... steady, and prices at 12c for wheat ... and 17½c to Oswego. The schr ... is chartered at 12c to the former port.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Schrs G. D. ... Sasco are chartered for coal to Chicago, ... schr E. M. Portch, coal to Racine, at ...

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the northeast, brisk.

—Sailors' wages quoted at $3 per day.

—The schooner Ostrich makes another trip to Cedar River.

—The schooner Ferguson started for another load of lumber, from ... bor.

—Tugs had some difficulty in getting through the North Branch of the river, yesterday, on account of the ice.

—A few more lumber vessels are expected from points along the East Shore, ... season of 1872 will close. A large ... stripped and put into winter quarters ... day.

—The schooners Maggie Thompson and New Hampshire collided early on Monday about twenty miles from this port in ... Michigan. The New Hampshire was struck amidship, tearing away her hull, ... her far below the water mark; ... diately began to fill. The crew went on board the Thompson. They saved their ... but nothing else was brought from the vessel. The Thompson was towed in Tuesday night. The tug Van Schaick went after the New Hampshire yesterday, but returned in the afternoon after ... search; as there was a heavy sea ... thought she drifted farther down, ... went ashore. Two more tugs will ... morning in search of her, and will ... her. She is thought to be a total loss, valued at $5,000; the owners are Gil... bard & Co., of this city. She had ... 100,000 feet of lumber, consigned to ... this city. The Thompson is owned ... Hayward. Her damages are slight.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The schooner Mary Nau has been ... Fort Howard for repairs.

—The schr Welland went ashore ... tee harbor, recently.

—The schr Petrel is in the shipyard for repairs at Milwaukee.

—The schr Ebenezer is in the ... undergoing repairs.

—The brig Triton, which recently went ashore near Quebec, has been got off.

—The Board of Trade at Buffalo ... sing plans for the enlargement of the ... Canal.

—A heavy snow-storm prevailed ... last Saturday, and several steamers ... pelled to put back.

—The brig S. Cook, which sustained damage by going ashore near Port ... cently, is undergoing repairs at ...

—The schooner Howland has arrived ... towoc. She is leaking badly. She ... her cargo and go into dry dock.

—Captain Vivian, of the bark John ... wrecked at Cape Caye, has been ... J. W. Halt. The crew were lost.

—The schooner Scotland stranded at ... City, and proves a total loss. She ...

...even years ago, and was of 187 tons ... Value, $6,000.

... schooner W. H. Cades, of Detroit, recently ... docked, has been repaired, and is now in ... with a cargo of grain; from there she ... Detroit, to her winter quarters.

... schooner Gem of the Lakes has arrived ... with the machinery of the tug Jones ... ploded one year ago in Lake Huron.

... schooner Columbian, laden with coal ... Buffalo, *en route* to this port, arrived at ... Monday, in a disabled condition.

... Egan, mate of the schooner Howland, drowned near Mackinac, Thursday, ... the way to Mackinac to procure assistance for the disabled schooner Howland ... at St. Catharines.

... Captain Woodruff, of the steamer Selkirk, ... Cleveland, Sunday, from Marquette, ... ports a schooner ashore this side of Point ... She was an ore vessel, as the crew ... throwing it overboard. He thinks it ... Timothy Baker.

... tug Clematis has been chartered by the ... Company, of this city, to fill the place ... porter, recently disabled. The Clematis ... and powerful tug, and capable of rendering good service, besides which she is commanded by one of the most thorough navigators ... lakes, Captain S. Rumage.

... Muskegon *Enterprise* has the following: ... who was down on the lake shore (near ... ith) walking, on Saturday last, reports ... seen the wreck of a large vessel, which ... driven ashore. He stated that she was ... two in the middle, and he could see no ... on her, nor any signs of life about her."

... Sunday morning last, while the schooner ... was off Gross Point, making for Chicago, ... ing Canadian fell from the topsail-yard ... sea, and was drowned. It is supposed ... became helpless from the cold and lost ... ce. The vessel was brought to, and efforts made to rescue him, but to no avail, as he ... rise to the surface after his fall.

Collingwood *Enterprise*, of Nov. 14, ... Although we have had, for some weeks ... een's weather, yet there are strong indications of the approach of winter and the early ... of navigation for the year 1872. The ... Francis Smith has made her last trip to ... lakes, and will run, while the weather ... to Owen Sound, and other propellers ... els are on their last trips."

... westerly winds of the past few days ... ven the water out of the river, until now ... than at any previous time this season. ... am barge Raleigh had to be dragged ... the mud pretty much all the way out ... elevator. The canal schooner Thomas ... grounded near the railroad bridge, where ... ained a greater portion of Sunday, despite ... efforts of two tugs. One of the Northern Transportation Company's propellers grounded ... same place.—*Milwaukee News.*

... Marine City two large steam barges are to ... this winter. Also a sailing vessel ... ney & Co. At the Sauble a steam barge ... launched on Thursday next for Captain ...

Captain C. C. Blodgett is also having ... barges constructed for the lumber ... Lester & Co. have laid the keel for a ... barge at the same place. At Algonac A. ... Smith is preparing to lay the keel for a ... steam barge intended for the ore trade, ... also to be built at the latter place a ... barge for the lumber trade, which will be ... 250 m feet capacity. The keel for a ... vessel has been laid on Bear Creek of ... She will be in readiness on the opening of navigation. Wm. Abair, of Toledo, has ... from the owners of the steamer ... to construct two large tow barges intended for the ore trade to serve as consorts for that ... and the Fred Kelly.

... clip the following letter about "The Duties of Steamboat Inspectors" from the Cleveland *Leader*:

"U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, }
"CLEVELAND, Nov. 5, 1872. }

... *Thomas Fitzpatrick and A. B. Stanard, Inspectors of Steamboats, etc.*:

... SIRS: Having examined, at your request, the act of Congress relating to steam ..., approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled "An ... the better security of life on board of ... propelled in whole or in part by steam, ... or other purposes," and more particularly with reference to the inspection ... high-pressure boilers, the case given below ... high-pressure boiler of a towing-... which has stood the specific tests prescribed ... Act and the Rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, but which, from other causes, ... age, thinness of iron, etc., might be regarded as insecure, and whether in such a case ... inspectors are bound in law to issue the usual certificate to the owners of the boat.

... Third Article of the Eleventh Section ... provides, in the first place, a standard by ... the working power of all high-pressure ... shall be rated, and in the subsequent part ... cause, it provides a ratio for a hydro-...

... 9, of the Rules and Regulations of the ... of Supervisors and Inspectors (and which ... by the 23d section of the act, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have ... force of law) provides, among other things, ... mode of ascertaining the strength of the ... ical shell, and that 'the tensile strength ... ermined as the limit shall apply to the ... or stay-bolts of the flat portions, and not ... flat surfaces thus braced. The strength ... flat surfaces is simply determined ... the hydrostatic test.' But rule 10 ... s that after applying the hydro-... test to boilers which have in... bracings, the Inspector shall carefully examine the character and condition of such ...

And Section 3 of the above act cited ... section is at the foundation of Rules 9 ...), after providing the tests to which high ... pressure boilers shall be subjected, ... s as follows: 'And no boiler of pipe, ... of the connections therewith, shall be ... ed, which is made, in whole or in part, of ... material, or is unsafe in its form or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or ... cause.' And it is also to be observed ... Article 2 of Section 11, which provides for ... annual inspection of boilers, prescribes ... in addition to applying the hy-... tic pressure, the Inspectors shall 'satisfy ... selves by thorough examination that the ... are well made, of good and suitable material,' 'and that such boilers and machinery ... be safely employed in the service proposed ... written application, without peril to life.' ... would seem quite obvious, then, from Rule ... from the above quoted portion of Sec. ... that although a boiler, when inspected, ... be found to stand the specific tests prescribed by the Statute and the Rules, yet that ... Inspectors are not bound, and, indeed, are ... liberty, to issue a certificate, when the ... is 'of bad material or unsafe in ... or dangerous from defective ... workmanship, age, use, or other cause.' It is ... be observed that the form of the certificate ... self to be issued by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, requires not only that they ... certify that the boilers and other appurtenances of the vessel have been found to meet ... specific tests and requirements of the act, ... 'in the deliberate conviction of the ... ors, the steam vessel may be employed ... without peril to life from imperfection of form, ... materials, workmanship, arrangement of the ... parts, or from age or use.' And section ... the act prescribes a fine or imprisonment ... willfully untrue statement.

... is undoubtedly true that boilers which ... the general description and stand the ... tests prescribed by the Statute and ... are presumably safe and entitled to be so ... ed, but it is equally clear that although ... tests have been applied, yet, if the Inspectors, for other reasons, such as are mentioned in Sec. 11, are of opinion that the boiler ... unsafe, he is not at liberty to certify it to ... safe, and within the law; the object of ... is, as declared in the Title of the ... to provide for the better security ... life on board of steam vessels, still ... the tests prescribed by the act ... been fairly stood, it would seem as if ... certificate should be granted, unless in the deliberate judgment of the Inspectors, notwithstanding the tests, the boiler is fairly to be considered ... safe or dangerous. The act grants the Inspectors a direction, to be exercised with due ... ence to the objects of the act on the one ... and the rights of vessel owners on the ...; and when it is claimed that this discretion has been unwisely or unjustly exercised, ... section 20 of the act provides for an appeal to ... Supervising Inspector of the District, ... within thirty days.

"GEORGE WILLEY,
"United States District Attorney."

A "Substitute" for Baptism.

From the London News, Nov. 4.

... Yesterday forenoon a large congregation filled ... George's Hall, Langham Place—much larger ... that usually present at the Rev. Charles ... y's service—the increase being apparently ... to the public announcement that "the ... ce of the dedication and benediction of ... ren would be performed for the first time ... a substitute for the ancient ceremony of ... ism." At the left side of the reading-desk ... a highly respectable-looking young couple ... on their left a friend held in her arms a ... infant, apparently some months old. God-... er or godmother there were none, and the ... stood and knelt by themselves somewhat ... from the occupants of the front rows. ... All eyes were naturally turned upon ..., but the parents did not cease to pay ... utmost attention to their devotions ... the usual hymns were sung and ...

Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward

A stock boards

B stock boards

Common boards

Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under

Fencing

Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet

Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet

Shingles—sawed A, @ m

Pickets, square

Pickets, flat

Cedar posts, split

Cedar posts, round

Lath

No. 2 sawed

A or Star

Three dollars per car to be added when transit charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—A moderate business was transacted at the hardwood yards to-day. Buyers were in fair attendance. There was a good demand for 6-inch grooved and matched flooring. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)

Black walnut

Maple

Ash (dry)

Butternut

Counter tops (select)

Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched

Axles

Wagon poles (each)

Hickory

WHITEWOOD—Was in fair demand, and firm as follows:

Box boards

Common

Clear

Culls

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts for for several days past, have been light, with the exception of a few vessels from the East Shore, there are not many vessels expected to arrive. The wholesale trade for 1872 is closing considerably earlier this year than in previous years. Reports from here that vessels are leaving Oconto ... nominee without cargoes, as the river is ... bound," and it is impossible for them to ... So that the season is almost ended. There are a few lumber vessels ... the hardihood to go out this time of year, among them is the schr Ostrich, which ... this afternoon for Cedar River, near Green Bay, for another load of lumber. The schr Ferguson also makes another trip to Bailey's ... Joists and scantling were selling at $10@ $11.00. Strips and boards were fluctuating irregular the last few days, prices ranging all the way from $11.00 to $12.00. Shingles in good request, and quotations ranged from $3.00 to $3.25, from fair to choice. Pickets were quiet at $9.00@10.00. Lath have been steady to the extent of their offerings at ... Probably three or four cargoes changed hands, none of which, however, were recorded. Prices closed firm at the following quotations:

Good to choice mill-run lumber

Common to good strips and boards

Common mixed lumber

Joist and scantling

Shingles

Lath

Pickets

The horse-disease is interfering very materially with business in this city. The lumbermen are all affected with perhaps one or two exceptions, and lumbermen who had taken horses to the woods have been obliged to take them back again.

We clip the following from a Saginaw exchange:

The Tittabawassee Boom Company have rafted $20,000,000 feet of logs this season. The Saginaw boom has shut down, but three others are still in operation. The river is full of logs for many miles back, and from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet will be left in the booms until next season. It is expected that nearly 340,000,000 feet will be rafted out of the stream this year, should the river not freeze up very suddenly. The season for the manufacture of lumber and salt has closed. Most of the salt-works and lumber-mills are shut up. A few mills on the river, and many on the railroads, will run all the winter.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED

Schr W. H. Willard, Green Bay, 1,018 m shingles.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 78 pkgs butter, flour, 40 bales wool, and sundries.
Schr Mechanic, Buffalo, 443 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Horn's Pier, 25 cds wood, cedar posts.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Bark J. P. March, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, lath.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 60 m lumber, 40 m ... gles.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 1½ tons butter.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 14 bales broom corn, sundries.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 20,450 bu barley, 20 ... 5 brls pork.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo, 22,502 bu wheat, flour, and sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Buffalo, 21,080 bu wheat.
Schr David Wells, Goderich, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Oswego, 19,400 bu corn.
Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat.
Schr Senator, Oswego, 17,800 bu wheat.
Schr Hubbard, Elk Rapids, 200 brls pork, 100 ... 8 tcs hams, 6 tcs lard.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 2,100 bu oats, 1,000 ... 250 brls flour, 18 brls salt, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.—Charters were: ... go—To Goderich—Schr Geo. Goble, corn free of elevation. To Oswego—Schr J. ... corn on owner's account. To Sarnia—... en Fleece, wheat at 10c. To Buffalo—Schrs Masten, O. J. Wells, and Sam Flint, on owner's account; prop Annie L. Craig, ... p. t. To Port Colborne—Schr Amaranth ... at 10c. Total 8—wheat 2, capacity 56,... corn 6, capacity 160,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Grain freights steady, and prices at 12c for wheat to ... and 17½c to Oswego. The schr Minnie ... is chartered at 12c to the former port.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Schrs G. D. N... Sasco are chartered for coal to Chicago at ... schr E. M. Portch, coal to Racine, at $1...

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the northeast, brisk.

—Sailors' wages quoted at $3 per day.

—The schooner Ostrich makes another ... Cedar River.

—The schooner Ferguson started ... for another load of lumber, from Bailey's Harbor.

—Tugs had some difficulty in getting ... the North Branch of the river, yesterday morning, on account of the ice.

—A few more lumber vessels are ... from points along the East Shore, ... season of 1872 will close. A large ... stripped and put into winter quarters ... day.

—The schooners Maggie Thompson and New Hampshire collided early on Monday morning about twenty miles from this port down Lake Michigan. The New Hampshire was struck amidship, tearing away her hull, and ... her far below the water mark; she immediately began to fill. The crew were taken on board the Thompson. They saved their ... but nothing else was brought from the ... vessel. The Thompson was towed into ... Tuesday night. The tug Van Schaick ... after the New Hampshire yesterday ... but returned in the afternoon after a ... search; as there was a heavy sea running ... thought she drifted farther down, and ... went ashore. Two more tugs will start ... morning in search of her, and will probably ... her. She is thought to be a total loss ... valued at $5,000; the owners are Gilbert ... bard & Co., of this city. She had a ... 100,000 feet of lumber, consigned to ... this city. The Thompson is owned by ... Hayward. Her damages are slight.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The schooner Mary Nau has been ... Fort Howard for repairs.

—The schr Welland went ashore near ... tee harbor, recently.

—The schr Petrel is in the shipyards ... pairs at Milwaukee.

—The schr Ebenezer is in the Manitowoc ... undergoing repairs.

—The brig Triton, which recently went ... near Quebec, has been got off.

—The Board of Trade at Buffalo are ... sing plans for the enlargement of the ... Canal.

—A heavy snow-storm prevailed near ... last Saturday, and several steamers were compelled to put back.

—The brig S. Cook, which sustained ... damage by going ashore near Port ... cently, is undergoing repairs at Port ...

—The schooner Howland has arrived ... towoc. She is leaking badly. She will ... her cargo and go into dry dock.

—Captain Vivian, of the bark John ... wrecked at Cape Cave, has been rescued ... J. W. Halt. The crew were lost.

—The schooner Scotland stranded at ... City, and proves a total loss. She ...

... years ago, and was of 187 tons. Value, $6,000.

... schooner W. H. Cades, of Detroit, re... ... has been repaired, and is now in ... with a cargo of grain; from there she ... Detroit, to her winter quarters.

... schooner Gem of the Lakes has arrived ... with the machinery of the tug Jones ... foundered one year ago in Lake Huron.

... schooner Columbian, laden with coal ... on route to this port, arrived at ... Monday, in a disabled condition.

... Egan, mate of the schooner How... drowned near Mackinac, Thursday, ... the way to Mackinac to procure as... for the disabled schooner Howland.

... at St. Catharines.

... Woodruff, of the steamer Selkirk, ... Cleveland, Sunday, from Marquette, ... a schooner ashore this side of Point ... She was an ore vessel, as the crew ... throwing it overboard. He thinks it ... Timothy Baker.

... Clematis has been chartered by the ... Company, of this city, to fill the place ... recently disabled. The Clematis ... and powerful tug, and capable of ren... good service, besides which she is com... by one of the most thorough navigators ... Captain S. Rumage.

... Muskegon Enterprise has the following: ... who was down on the lake shore (near ... th) walking, on Saturday last, reports ... seen the wreck of a large vessel, which ... driven ashore. He stated that she was ... in two in the middle, and he could see no ... sign of life about her."

... Sunday morning last, while the schooner ... was off Gross Point, making for Chica... Canadian fell from the topsail-yard ... sea, and was drowned. It is supposed ... became helpless from the cold and lost ... The vessel was brought to, and ef... made to rescue him, but to no avail, as he ... rise to the surface after his fall.

... Collingwood Enterprise, of Nov. 14, ... "Although we have had, for some weeks ... season's weather, yet there are strong indi... of the approach of winter and the early ... of navigation for the year 1872. The ... Francis Smith has made her last trip to ... per-lakes, and will run, while the weather ... to Owen Sound, and other propellers ... are on their last trips."

... westerly winds of the past few days ... driven the water out of the river, until now ... lower than at any previous time this season. ... steam barge Raleigh had to be dragged ... the mud pretty much all the way out ... the elevator. The canal schooner Thomas ... grounded near the railroad bridge, where ... remained a greater portion of Sunday, despite ... efforts of two tugs. One of the Northern ... Transportation Company's propellers grounded ... same place.—Milwaukee News.

... Marine City two large steam barges are to ... this winter. Also a sailing vessel vessel ... Whitney & Co. At the Sauble a steam barge ... launched on Thursday next for Captain ...

Captain C. C. Blodgett is also having ... barges constructed for the lumber ... Lester & Co. have laid the keel for a ... barge at the same place. At Algonac A. ... Smith is preparing to lay the keel for a ... steam barge intended for the ore trade. ... is also to be built at the latter place a ... barge for the lumber trade, which will be ... about 250 m feet capacity. The keel for a ... vessel has been laid on Bear Creek of ... size. She will be in readiness on the open... navigation. Wm. Abair, of Toledo, has ... orders from the owners of the steamer ... to construct two large tow barges intend... the ore trade to serve as consorts for that ... and the Fred Kelly.

... the following letter about "The Du... Steamboat Inspectors" from the Cleve... Leader:

"U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, }
"CLEVELAND, Nov. 5, 1872. }

... Thomas Fitzpatrick and A. B. Stanard, In... of Steamboats, etc.:

DEAR SIRS: Having examined, at your re... the act of Congress relating to steam ... approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled "An ... the better security of life on board of ... propelled in whole or in part by steam, ... other purposes," and more par... with reference to the inspection ... high-pressure boilers, the case given be... high-pressure boiler of a towing-... which has stood the specific tests prescribed ... Act and the Rules of the Board of Super... Inspectors, but which, from other causes, ... age, thinness of iron, etc., might be re... as insecure, and whether in such a case ... inspectors are bound in law to issue the usual ... certificate to the owners of the boat.

... Third Article of the Eleventh Section of ... provides, in the first place, a standard by ... the working power of all high-pressure ... shall be rated, and in the subsequent part ... clause, it provides a ratio for a hydro... test.

... 9, of the Rules and Regulations of the ... Supervisors and Inspectors (and which ... the 28d section of the act, when ap... by the Secretary of the Treasury, have ... force of law) provides, among other things, ... mode of ascertaining the strength of the ... shell, and that the tensile strength ... determined as the limit shall apply to the ... or stay-bolts of the flat portions, and not ... flat surfaces thus braced. The strength ... flat surfaces is simply determined ... the hydrostatic test.' But rule 10 ... that after applying the hydro-... test to boilers which have in... bracings, the Inspector shall carefully ex... the character and condition of such ... And Section 3 of the above act cited ... section is at the foundation of Rules 9 ... after providing the tests to which high ... pressure boilers shall be subjected, ... as follows: 'And no boiler or pipe, ... of the connections therewith, shall be ... used, which is made, in whole or in part, of ... material, or is unsafe in its form or danger-... from defective workmanship, age, use, or ... cause.' And it is also to be observed ... Article 2 of Section 11, which provides for ... annual inspection of boilers, prescribes ... in addition to applying the hy-... static pressure, the Inspectors shall 'satisfy ... themselves by thorough examination that the ... are well made, of good and suitable ma-... and that such boilers and machinery ... be safely employed in the service proposed ... written application, without peril to life.' ... would seem quite obvious, then, from Rule ... and from the above quoted portion of Sec. ... that although a boiler, when inspected, ... be found to stand the specific tests pre... by the Statute and the Rules, yet that ... inspectors are not bound, and, indeed, are ... at liberty, to issue a certificate, when the ... is 'of bad material or unsafe in ... or dangerous from defective ... workmanship, age, use, or other cause.' It is ... to be observed that the form of the certifi... itself to be issued by the Board of Supervis... inspectors, requires not only that they ... certify that the boilers and other appur... of the vessel have been found to meet ... specific tests and requirements of the act, ... 'in the deliberate conviction of the ... the steam vessel may be employed ... without peril to life from imperfection of form, ... materials, workmanship, arrangement of the ... parts, or from age or use.' And section ... the act prescribes a fine or imprisonment ... willfully untrue statement.

It is undoubtedly true that boilers which ... under the general description and stand the ... specific tests prescribed by the Statute and ... are presumably safe and entitled to be so ... used, but it is equally clear that although ... tests have been applied, yet, if the In... for other reasons, such as are men... in Sec. 11, are of opinion that the boiler ... is unsafe, he is not at liberty to certify it to ... safe, and within the law; the object of ... which is, as declared in the Title of the ... act, to provide for the better security ... of life on board of steam vessels, still, ... the tests prescribed by the act ... have been fairly stood, it would seem as if a ... certificate should be granted, unless in the de... and judgment of the Inspectors, notwithstand... the tests, the boiler is fairly to be considered ... unsafe or dangerous. The act grants the In... a discretion, to be exercised with due ... reference to the objects of the act on the one ... and the rights of vessel owners on the ... and when it is claimed that this discre... has been unwisely or unjustly exercised, ... Section 20 of the act provides for an appeal to ... Supervising Inspector of the District, if ... within thirty days.

"GEORGE WILLEY,
"United States District Attorney."

A "Substitute" for Baptism.

From the London News, Nov. 4.

... yesterday forenoon a large congregation filled ... George's Hall, Langham Place—much larger ... than that usually present at the Rev. Charles ... Voysey's service—the increase being apparently ... due to the public announcement that "the ... service of the dedication and benediction of ... children would be performed for the first time, ... as a substitute for the ancient ceremony of ... baptism." At the left side of the reading-desk ... a highly respectable-looking young couple, ... on their left a friend held in her arms a fine ... infant, apparently some months old. God-... father or godmother there were none, and the ... party stood and knelt by themselves somewhat ... apart from the occupants of the front row of ... seats. All eyes were naturally turned upon ... them, but the parents did not cease to pay ... the utmost attention to their devotions. ... the usual hymns were sung and prayers said, the Rev. C. Voysey descended from the platform or stage, and taking his place in front of the parents of the child, commenced the "Order of Service for the Dedication and Benediction of Children," composed by himself, and performed yesterday for the first time. It should be stated that it was after the reading of the Second Lesson that the "service" was commenced. The latter began with an exhortation, in which occurred the following passages:—"The father and mother of this child now present desire us to join with them in giving thanks to the Lord and giver of life for His precious gift to them; for all His mercy in supporting them under their anxieties, and for granting a happy issue out of much pain and sorrow. They have brought this child into the congregation of those who love the Lord and trust Him, that we may with one accord make our prayers on his behalf, that he may grow up in health of mind, body, and estate, and be a blessing to his family, and to his country, and to the world at large. . . . By this our solemn service, we would, as it were, dedicate and consecrate this infant's soul and body to the service of God." Then followed prayers for the parents and child, with responses from the choir. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Voysey turned to the father and mother and asked, "What is the name of this child?" The father answered, but the name was inaudible. The congregation stood all this time and here the "order of service" prescribes that "the minister shall take the child in his arms" and say certain words "in the name of the congregation." Accordingly, Mr. Voysey took the infant, and, resting it on his left arm, said: "We receive this child, (naming him) at the hands of his father and mother, and here with one accord solemnly dedicate him to the service of Almighty God our Heavenly Father. . . . May God hear our prayer, and make this child a brave soldier of truth and of every righteous cause." The whole congregation responded "Amen," the little fellow crying very loudly the while. The "Benediction" came next. Mr. Voysey, addressing the infant by his newly-acquired name, said: "We give thee welcome in the name of the Lord. The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord mercifully encompass thy life with joy and peace. The eyes of the Lord be ever upon thee to give thee courage under temptation, and to cheer thy heart in the day of thy sorrow," etc. At the conclusion of the "Welcome," the congregation said "Amen," and then Mr. Voysey gave back the child to its parents. The ceremony ended by the sing of "Glory to God in the Highest," followed by a hymn of praise and thanksgiving from the revised "Prayer Book." The services of the day were then proceeded with.

A DUMMY FOR A HORSE.

Result of an Experiment in New York.

From the New York Tribune.

The car that was placed on the Bleecker street line, last Saturday, is known as the Remington street steam car. It was invented about two years ago, in Newark, and one has since been running on the Bloomfield, N. J., road. The Remington Company has manufactured only two cars, one of which is now running on the road at Ilion, N. Y., though the track has only slight curves and small grades, and the other is the car now in the Bleecker Street Company's shops in this city. The car at Ilion has accommodated forty passengers, and has drawn a second car containing the same number. The car has run at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour with a light load, and on a smooth, straight track. It has the appearance of an ordinary street car, and is of the same size. The machinery by which it is propelled occupies the front platform, is entirely separated from the interior, and is also invisible from that point. It is provided with a compound engine of five-horse power, which can be increased to twenty-horse power without any complicated mechanism. The cylinders are placed under the front platform in direct connection with the forward axle. On this platform is a small box containing coal sufficient for half a day. It is said that the car can run fifty miles with 200 pounds of coal. The water tank is beneath the rear platform, the water being heated from the exhausted steam. The car itself is heated by means of steam pipes running beneath the seats on each side of the car. No unpleasant heat is experienced from proximity to the boiler, as it is separated from the interior by a nonconducting partition. The engineer stops the car by suddenly reversing the engine. Even when the car is running at the rate of six miles an hour, it can be stopped within twenty-five feet, and with the aid of brakes, within half of its own length. Two men only are required on a car, a conductor and an engineer.

It now remains to describe the recent experiment. John T. Conover, the President of the Bleecker Street Company, has never taken any active measures in this direction, nor would he have done so if the horse disease had not caused such general panic. On the first appearance of the disease he telegraphed to the Remington Company to forward one of its steam cars. The ... however, were not adapted to the Bleecker street track, and the necessary alterations caused delay. At length all the arrangements were completed, and on Saturday afternoon the car was ready for use. Mr. Conover wished the test to be as thorough as possible, and therefore caused no alteration to be made in the track or any of its curves. The car was to run on the track in its usual condition, and no horses were to be taken along to aid in turning corners or ascending grades. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, the President of the Company, some of the other officials, and their friends stepped into the car at the Bleecker Street Depot. When all was ready, seventy persons were in the car, and Mr. Conover predicted that it would the track at least three times before reaching Fulton Ferry.

It was not supposed that steam without external aid would propel a car around such sharp turns as were necessarily made at Howard, Reade, and Beekman, and other streets. Contrary to expectations, the car turned every curve, and ascended and descended every grade without once leaving the track, and some of the curves were turned at quite a rapid rate of motion. At the top of the grade in Elm street,—the steepest in the city,—the car was stopped, reversed, and backed down the hill, returning without the slightest difficulty, stopping at the middle of the grade and starting again easily. At the sharp curve in Reade street, the car was stopped at the centre of the curve, and again started and went on without difficulty. The car was also stopped on the return trip on the town grade in Centre street, and was held firmly in position. The car made the trip from Tenth avenue to Fulton Ferry; and, according to the President of the line, ran satisfactorily. He considered that the three great requirements of a steam car were met, namely: It can turn sharp curves, ascend grades, and be managed as easily as a team of horses. He thought that there was not the slightest doubt that on straight roads like those of the Third or the Eighth avenue lines, the steam car would prove all that could be desired. Mr. Conover was satisfied that it was demonstrated by the experiment that steam could be used with success on the street railway, and that it would not frighten horses. As to the probability of its coming into general use in the city he could not speak, as that would depend upon the action of the Common Council; neither could he speak with certainty of its use on his own road, as he had consulted with none of the Directors on the subject, and possibly they might oppose the project; but as for himself, he would advocate the introduction of the car on the Bleecker street line. If it could be used on that line of sharp curves and steep grades, its success on any other line in this city would be assured. The experiment will be repeated at an early day.

A Man Journeys Seventy-Five Miles from Home While Asleep.

William Lewis, a farmer, near Indianapolis, was missed at home, with valise and clothing, one morning recently, and not untill he close of the third day were his whereabouts known. At that time he returned, and reported that on the night of his disappearance he had gone to his bed as usual, and was soon asleep. He dreamed that he rose, packed his valise, walked to Indianapolis, and took eastern-bound cars. His surprise on awakening and finding himself seventy-five miles from home can better be imagined than described. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which relates this singular case of somnambulism, says: "How he purchased his ticket without his state being detected by the agent, and how he slumbered serenely through all the din and noise of the Union Depot, are among the troublesome things a fellow never can find out."

A Big Project—Turning the Tide of the Missouri.

From the Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

For a year past there has been in process of construction, one-half mile below Claysville, in this county, a stone dyke, which is to be extended 800 feet into the Missouri River. Its object is to turn the channel of the river and prevent the inundation of about 5,000 acres of bottom land lying below it, upon which the river has been gradually encroaching for some time. The land lies chiefly in Callaway County, a small portion being in Boone, and is probably the richest in either of these counties, being valued at from $75 to $100 per acre. It belongs to Messrs. W. C. Rickey, Phillip E. Chapel and others, who are superintending the construction of the work. The County Court of Callaway has appropriated $15,000 to the work, under the Swamp Land law, and the County Court of this county, on last Monday, appropriated $1,050 under same law, said amount to be collected by taxation on the protected lands; $4,000 have been raised by private subscription. The total estimated cost of the work is $20,000. The dyke is made of stone purely, and 235 feet have been constructed to this date. Forty hands are worked on it constantly under the charge of Mr. John Logan, of Syracuse, Mo., the builder of the Callaway County Railroad. It is confidently expected that the enterprise will be finished by March 1st, next. Work can be done only in winter during low water. The amount paid per cubic yard is $1.10.

The project will in all probability prove a success. As the land it will protect would otherwise certainly in course of time be swept away, it is an enterprise of great importance and value to Boone and Callaway Counties.

A Herculean Feat.

From a Washington Paper.

At its approaching session Congress will be asked to provide the means for one of the greatest mechanical feats of the age. The General Post Office building being found insufficient in size for the accommodation of the numerous clerks required to supervise the work of thirty thousand Post Offices, Mr. Mullet, the Chief Architect, proposes to elevate it into the air and to put another story beneath it. Readers familiar with Washington will remember that this building covers the entire square between E and F streets and Sixth and Seventh, and contains some of the largest rooms in the city. The dead-letter room is about seventy feet long by forty-five wide, and two stories high; the bookkeeper's room is 60 feet square. In 1836 the wooden structure then used by the Department was destroyed by fire, with many of its archives. To provide against such a casualty a second time, the external walls of the new building were made of marble, and are three feet thick; the inner walls are of brick, and the floor of slate, bedded upon groined arches of brick. This enormous mass of masonry, it is now proposed to raise some twenty feet in height. Buildings larger in extent have been lifted at Chicago, but none of such weight, and where the slightest mistake would be so fatal. And all this is to be done while the business of the Department is to be carried on as usual, with full facility of entrance and departure for its hundreds of clerks and daily visitors.

Missing.

From the Elkhart (Ind.) Review, Nov. 14.

Daniel Greenwalt and his wife, Caroline, left Elkhart, Ind., where they have been residing, on Saturday, Nov. 2, and have been traced to Buchanan, Mich., where they left the following day with a buggy and two horses, saying that they were going to Cassopolis and thence to Kalamazoo. Since then nothing has been heard from them, and as they have for some time had difficulties in the family and lived very unhappily, the friends are greatly concerned about them. Daniel is a man about 35 years old, of medium height, stout build, dark complexion, and from his right hand he has lost his three principal fingers. His wife is about 30 years of age, tall, slender, with blue eyes and brownish hair. She has a small red mark on the left side of her nose, near the eye. Any persons knowing of their whereabouts will confer a great favor by informing David Mishler, at Elkhart, Ind.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanently and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms, with first-class board.

74 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., THIRD DOOR FROM Clinton-st.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, $7.50 and $8 per week.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST. — ONE PLEASANT room, suitable for two gentlemen, furnished, in a genteel, first-class boarding-house. Can also accommodate day boarders. Call and see.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-class board and pleasant rooms at Laclede House on reasonable terms; per day, $2.

136 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—ONE ... pleasant front room, with board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

232 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, a very pleasant room, suitable for two gentlemen, with fire if desired.

332 WEST WASHINGTON—2 PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM TO RENT with board for single gentleman.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; private family.

404 TYLER-ST.—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms, with or without board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—1 FRONT ALCOVE room and 2 other pleasant rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

447 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can find a nice room and board in private family.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, with closets; also, one room, with closet, over back parlor.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST., 1 BLOCK WEST OF Union Park—an elegant front suite, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A large front suite unfurnished, except carpet; also, one large furnished bedroom, with board. This is the finest location and accommodations in the city.

657 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board.

ABERDEEN HOUSE, 28 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE suite front rooms and single rooms, with board for the winter; few day boarders wanted.

FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, PRIVATE FAMily, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars. Inquire at store, 738 Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

8 PARK-ROW — FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; accommodation for day boarders.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHed room, private bath room, with first-class table. Also room for two gentlemen.

431 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW STEADY boarders can be accommodated.

524 WABASH-AV.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Breakfast if required.

529 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large front room, furnished or unfurnished.

532 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, can be obtained, with board. References exchanged.

694 WABASH AV. — LARGE THIRD-STORY room, with single room off; will be rented en suite or single, with board; accommodations first-class.

701 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM and board for two gentlemen; private family. Also, day board.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS partially furnished to rent with board. References exchanged.

855 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room with board, for two persons; bath room, etc.; private family.

North Side.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—HANDSOME SUNNY FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. New brick house with all improvements.

259 DIVISION-ST., ½ BLOCK FROM CARS—4 or 6 men can be accommodated with board on North Side. Private house.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A QUIET BOARDING PLACE, NEAR Lake and Halsted-st.; state particulars; single room, with moderate terms. Address S 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife. Address, with terms and location, F J R, Carrier 25.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD SEPERate rooms; not far from Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st. Address, 261 Wabash-av., with location and terms (which must be reasonable). H. S. M.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WANT A FURNISHed room for the winter with an early breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner. Private family preferred. Locality, Wabash-av., below Twenty-second-st. Address, stating particulars and terms, to A 48, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT "SQUARE GRAND," 7 octave piano, rosewood case, round corners, $150 less than cost. Address D 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—THE USE OF A first-class organ for the use of a piano, for about 2 months, or will rent it. Address S 57, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost & stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 261 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON EGAN-AV. (Thirty-ninth), and on Oakwood boulevard (Fortieth-st.), between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. These lots are the choicest, the cheapest, and the most desirable for first-class residence purposes in the market. They adjoin the city limits and have every practical advantage to be wished for. Besides, the prices are low and the terms remarkably easy. A look at the property will be better than any description or argument. It is certain to advance largely beyond present figures, and so great is my faith that I will guarantee 15 per cent for one year to any one who invests in this property during the present month, a guarantee I surely would not give did I not feel sure that the future of the property would far more than warrant it. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 West Madison-st.
3 story brick building and lot, 145 North Desplaines-st.
House 8 Rooms and lot, No. 9 Sampson-st; must be sold.
House and lot No. 63 Bremer-st; owner leaving the city.
Cottage and lot 890 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS! HERE IS A chance—2 house 1-story, 20x40, and 5 years ground lease, $400 each, cash. Owner must have money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL CHANCE. THIS FINE lot 26½x130, on Fulton-st., bet Oakland and Leavitt, on monthly payments. Buy and build. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 43 ft east front with 2-story frame house. Price $11,000; also, first-class residence on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—75X150 NORTH STATE-ST., EAST front, $160 per foot.
50x150 North Dearborn-st., $200.
100x100 North Clark-st.
75x150 corner Dearborn-st., near Lincoln Park.
The above are very desirable lots for residence, and can be sold under the market.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, 25X105 EACH, MENOMINEE-st., 2 blocks west of Lincoln Park and outside fire limits, only $50 per foot. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, JUST SOUTH OF CENTRAL Park, inside the city limits, cheap for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR HARrison. Lots on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park. Lands near city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Lot on Union Park. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000 CASH, OR $10,000, HALF CASH, will buy a $12,000 residence on Prairie-av. if taken immediately; possession given on sale. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—LOT 25x150 FEET, east front, on North Clark-st., between Goethe and Schiller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—35 LOTS ON FORTY-second-st., near Western-av. boulevard and Brighton House. L. J. HITZ, Prussing's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—100X161—COR. MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-second-st. $200 per foot. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—74 FEET FRONT ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE AT A BARGAIN—Mr. John McKaig: Please call at my office to-day, without fail. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest cor. State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—6¾ ACRES ON Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., TWO-STORY HOUSE of eleven rooms, east front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., lot 50x125, $7,500, one-third cash, balance one to five years at 8 per cent. Possession May 1. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A NEW COTTAGE, 20x42 ft, partly finished, intended for 6 rooms, with lot, at 153 North Oakley-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground. No. 1038 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$100 PER FOOT, WORTH $150, this fine lot 225 East Division-st., 20½x150; gas, water, and sewer. Apply at 51 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP LOT ON SAMPson-st., 200 feet west of Reuben, and just outside the fire limits. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 691 WEST INDIANA-st. $2,700.
Cottage and lot 148 North Curtis-st. $2,500.
Cottage and lot, North Robey-st. $1,400.
Cottage and lot 347 North Reuben-st. $2,200.
Cottage and lot 38 North Bucker-st. $2,500.
6 lots left at Evanston, only $250.
BROWN & COMMONS, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN BALDWIN'S SUBDIvision, near Hawthorne, $6,500; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—132x150 to an 18 foot alley on the southeast corner of South Park and Oakwood Boulevards at a great bargain if taken at once. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—SOUTH-west corner Oakwood Boulevard and Vincennes-av, 211 x152 feet, a beautiful lot, cheap, for a few days. Title unquestionable. There is not a finer lot for a first-class residence south of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF acre property, from one acre to 500. If you wish to buy, give me a call. G. B. GRIFFIN, 132 Madison-st., cor Clark.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY SOUTH and west of city limits, very cheap and easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 383 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100X263—KENWOOD—1¼ BLOCK FROM depot, fronts east on Lake-av. and west on Madison-av. A fine opportunity for any one wanting a suburban home. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$700 CASH—MONTHLY PAYMENTS without interest. Save your rents; beautiful 8-room residence; every convenience; large lot; close to school and station, Englewood. Go with us and examine; we claim to have the best house for the money now offered. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN TOWN OF THORNTON, near railroad. Will exchange for house and lot and pay difference. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO COTTAGES; small payment down, balance long time and monthly. Also, a large list of unimproved lots on all the principal streets of Englewood; 24 passenger trains daily to and from the city; commutation fare, $6 per 100. HULBURD & CO., 95 Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH highly ornamental grounds attached; located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NICE RESTAURANT, PAYING $200 PER MONTH over all expenses, for sale, cheap. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of J. P. WHITE, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,000 CAPITAL IS WANTed to purchase half interest in the largest and best paying panorama now before the public; will probably travel South this winter. D 88, Tribune Branch office.

A TIN AND HARDWARE STORE, ON SOUTH Side, for sale. First rate location; good established trade. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal, corner Madison.

A PARTY WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL, TO buy the dining room of a hotel conducted on the European plan. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, 39 North Wells-st., near Northwestern depot, for sale, cheap. A great bargain.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM IN GOOD LOCATION for sale; all in operation. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Broker, 383 Wabash-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN PART of city, at a bargain. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

I HAVE A STORE, ICE-HOUSE, CELLAR TO rent for packing-house, vinegar works, or any good business that requires such room. Rent $1,000 a year; long lease. GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st, 227 Egan-av.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT AND 11 rooms for sale. Rent low. 130 East Harrison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL LIQUOR STORES, connected with a lager beer saloon, on Milwaukee-av., for sale or exchange for real estate inside of the city. Inquire of JACOB PRESS, No. 62 Halsted-st.

ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS FOR A smart man, with about $7,000, offered in the city. This is no humbug; investigate and see; $50,000 can be made in two years. Address or call Room 1, 670 State-st.

RESTAURANT 170 EAST ADAMS-ST., FOR sale. Apply on the premises.

RESTAURANT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE. A splendid chance to step into a good paying trade at once; a decided bargain is offered. D. OLMSTEAD, 81 Exchange Building.

THE FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, all complete, for sale, at 1413 State-st. They are No. 1; must be sold this week.

$350 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A legitimate business, paying hundreds of dollars profit per month. Address A 13, Tribune office.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st, Room 38.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND hoisting machine, now in use at our store, ARMSTRONG & CO., 334 State-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SECOND-HAND CYLinder boilers or tanks. Address, N. W. FERTILIZING CO., 359 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF KATE PURCELL, who lived with Anna Thompson on Throop-st. in 1870. Send address to E. P. SHELDON, 183 Campbell-av, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH A YOUNG lady; object fun, companion for balls, parties theatres, &c., &c. Address V 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 971 Wabash-av., for business purposes, for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ON NORTH Side, railway-st., $30; good location. Call between 8 and 12 a. m. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE ON CAMPBELL-av., near Van Buren-st., $25 per month. Cottage 651 West Indiana-st., near Burley-st., $20 per month; 2 convenient rooms, 127 West Washington-st., on first floor, with water, $20 per month. Possession immediately. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 906 SOUTH WOOD-st., half block from cars. Inquire at 132 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st.; A new octagon brick house, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements; central location, on the West Side; be ready Dec. 1.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOUSE, near Lincoln Park. Modern improvements. Cheap to good tenant. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH, large marble house for genteel residence or boarders. S. MEARS, 809 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 19 CHARLES PLACE, NEAR corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., containing 20 rooms besides basement, where a saloon has been kept. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—TWO DWELLINGS, SIX ROOMS EACH, 864 West Madison-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE FURNISHED COMPLETE, 14 rooms, till May 1, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Pleasantest location in Chicago. House is of brick, with furnace, range, and all in best order. Also, barn with same. Inquire of LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 43 EGAN-AV., HAVING all modern improvements, and convenient to horse and steam cars. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON WEST INDIana-st., near Reuben. W. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, in Peabody Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 131, 4th floor.

TO RENT—113 NORTH WELLS-ST., CORNER OF Ohio, second story, a nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast and supper. A. STEINHAEUSER.

TO RENT—9 ROOMS, 158 ARCHER-AV., FOR $35 per month. Inquire at 100 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bathroom off; also a single room. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE AND TWO LARGE rooms, nicely furnished and perfectly clean, short walking distance from South Side business. Prices reasonable. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—69 HILL-ST., ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping. Second floor; 4 rooms, 3 closets.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with bedroom off, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with fire, gas and care. Inquire at 82 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AT 193 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, 181 EAST TWENTY-second-st., and furnished room, with fire, at 1100 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, CHEAP, AT 266 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Sixteenth-st. Apply at 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, pleasant furnished rooms on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st., suitable for single or married persons. Inquire of LACEY & FAY, 119 Dearborn-st., or 830 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 84 TWENTY-sixth-st., with fire and gas; good boarding-houses near.

TO RENT—3 LARGE FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping or offices. 814 Division-st., corner of Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to lady and gentleman for light housekeeping; no children; cheap to right party. 251 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT-rooms and other unfurnished rooms, at 253 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—2 FRONT-ROOMS, FOR OFFICE OR lodging, at 331 Wabash-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT-ROOMS with gas, bath-rooms, &c., either together or separate. 871 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st., furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—122 NORTH WELLS-ST., UPPER part, 12 rooms, $20. Fine room 65 West Madison-st. Cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS IN THE marble front building 579 West Lake-st., suitable for housekeeping. To a pleasant couple who will pay promptly rent will be cheap. Apply over the store.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS UP STAIRS AT 598 WASHINGton-av., $20.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, WITH WATER, WATER-closet, and gas, and furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 283 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE second floor of a house, containing four large rooms, closets, and water. Half block from street cars and Hyde Park trains. Rent reasonable to the right party. Apply at 1 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY—ROOMS FURnished in good style, with modern conveniences and comforts of home, on reasonable terms. Ten minutes' walk from the new Tribune office. Inquire at 44 Cass-st., near corner of Illinois.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 20, 209 West Madison-st.
Stores No. 207 and 617 West Madison-st.
Store No. 229 Southwestern-av.
Fine hall 24x75, 304 West Madison-st, low till May 1, 1873.

TO RENT—ROOM 48 WEST MADISON-ST., FOR office or lodging, cheap. Also, basement 122 North Wells-st., for saloon or restaurant, cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT — DOUBLE PARLORS, SUITABLE either for dentist or physician, or any light business office. Good location and cheap rent. Inquire at 176 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 563 WEST Madison-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 562 WEST MADISON-ST.; store 564 West Madison-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR OFFICE AND sample rooms, second floor, No. 64 North Canal-st. Apply on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE SUITAble for boarding house near railroad depot; rent to be not over $100 a month. Address LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal, corner Madison, Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 to 10 rooms; on South side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, D. C. CREGIER, office, Board of Public Works.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & Stokes, 209 West Madison-st. We have constant applications for furnished and unfurnished rooms. Call and get our terms for renting.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A PROFITable business in Memphis. Inquire after 11 o'clock at 127 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000, IN A NEW distillery at Cairo, Ill., built and fitted up at a cost of $50,000. The proprietor commands an extensive Southern trade, and will satisfy any parties wishing to purchase an equal interest that it is one of the few opportunities to make an unquestionable paying investment. Address J. MOROACK, Cairo, Ill., or call at 45 West Washington-st. for particulars.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH $400 cash, to take half interest in a safe business already established. Reason for selling, sickness of retiring partner. BENISTER, 491 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $30,000 to $40,000 in a first-class wholesale boot and shoe house in this city; a good chance offered to the right man; ill health reason for selling. Address J C H, 14 Nixon Building.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 TO $300 IN A blacksmith shop, or will rent the building for any legitimate business. Apply at 28 Blue Island-av.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS TREASURER and buy the retiring partner's interest in one of the most popular and best paying exhibitions in the country; small capital required; those meaning business address J. H. VOSBURGH, 318 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY HALF INTEREST in a well stocked boarding and dining-hall, 29 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL OF $4,000 to $6,000, to take a third or half interest in an established furniture manufacturing business of six years' standing, now doing a safe, permanent, and lucrative business, employing 25 hands; object, to enlarge business with the constant demand for goods. Address A. J. McNEIL, Mattoon, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 26x28 inside, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL BROKE YOKE OF oxen; go single or double, for $90. Call this day, from 10 to 1. JAMES WALSH, 71 North Ann-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FEW STATE RIGHTS FOR a valuable patent just secured; will take part pay in good real estate. Call and see sample at office, 68 East Madison-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—OUR OXEN, AT 534 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO St. Louis at $2.50 each at 89 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FULL-BLOODED ENGlish pointer, warranted well trained, &c., No. 1412 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PRESCRIPTION case, nearly new, at Union Park drug store, 608 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—6 YOKE OF GOOD-STEPPING, WELL-broken oxen. Inquire at 124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, TO BE MOVED. Inquire on premises, 227 Egan-av., or to GEO. H. HESS, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN SOUTH LINN IN PART for a good improved farm in Illinois. JOHN M. SECRIST, No. 146 Clark-st., Room ...

$45,000 FARM IN ILLINOIS AND CASH TO exchange for Chicago property. TILTON & STEWART, Room 50, Bryan Block.

INSTRUCTION.

A MUSIC TEACHER DESIRES A PLEASANT room-mate, at 491 West Madison-st., and some pupils for piano; terms moderate.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN who are now travelling through the West for Chicago firms. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 219 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN BOY, 15 to 18 years of age, to assist our cashier; must reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, care Carrier 8.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in drug business. Reference required. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE A MAN TO TRAVEL THAT has travelled and sold baking powder and made a thorough success of it; must have best reference. Address WM. CHICAGO, care Carrier 56.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND correct bookkeeper is wanted in a foundry and machine shop employing 30 to 40 men, 2 hours from Chicago. To the right man an active town, pleasant, permanent position and good wages this offers a... Address at once, giving details, IRON WORKS, care ... L. C. HUCK & CO., Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 BOOK-KEEPER TO take charge of the bills receivable branch of one of the largest houses in the city. Address P 62, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD CUTTERS. H. A. KOHN & BROS., 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS, TO GO INTO THE country. Apply at 12 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD FURNACE-MEN OR TINners, at SHARON, POWELL & BROWN'S, 20 and 22 Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL GLAZIER; none other need apply. Inquire at 108 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, TO WHOM steady work will be given. Apply at MARTIN'S, 866 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BOOTMAKERS AT 722 Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL COOK; ALSO, boy or young man for general chores. Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 team hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 99 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE MEN FOR WINTER'S job; free fare to the work. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY TO DELIVER groceries. Inquire immediately at 960 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, FREE FARE; 100 wood choppers; men with wives and families; tie hewers, railroad, levee, and all kinds of work South; cheap transportation given. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, HONEST YOUNG MAN, to do chores in a real estate office; must come with first-class reference. Apply, from 9 to 10 a. m., at 504 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 GOOD AXE MEN to get out ties on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. Apply to H. J. DEAL, or J. H. BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., 12 miles west of Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—A BELL BOY AND DINING-ROOM girls at Bishop Court Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL IN COUNTRY with soap samples, on salary. CORBETT & CO., 14 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on Jones & Co., 160 West Madison-st; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—MEN FOR BUSINESS IN ALL LARGE towns; carpenters preferred; profits, $20 daily, on small capital. SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 12 TO 14 YEARS of age, with reference. Apply to S. HILL, Vermont Block, 187 Fifth-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR RAILROAD IN INdiana; company work; winter job; entirely free fare. Also, cheapest tickets to the South. 25 West Lake-st., Room 2.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas Pacific Railroad; 1,000 for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; 2,000 for levee work; wages $2.25 per day, and from $40 to $50 per month, and board. Cheap tickets to all points South, and part free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., No. 22 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2.25; board $2.50 per week. Contractors' orders solicited. Cheap tickets South, by SHAW, WILSON & CO., 28 West Madison, or 15 South Canal.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of the Southwestern Colony, office, 399 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN WATCHES OF ALL GRADES, REtailed 25 per cent less than factory price list. Gold and silver cases made to order in all weights and patterns. One thousand second hand ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches at half the usual prices. Sold to pay advances. J. C. BARTLETT, 293 East Madison-st.

A FINE COLLECTION OF GEOLOGICAL SPECImens on exhibition at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 290 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—FOR GIRLS APPLY AT the new Intelligence Office, corner of State and Eighteenth-sts., over drug store. A good German girl for general housework wanted.

L. DOWNING & CO. WILL DO ALL KINDS OF fancy brick work, setting boilers, mantels, etc. Leave orders 130 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MEN WITH FAMILIES, OR MEN without families—Remember the first payment you make to us on your membership, for which we give you a colony certificate and a first-class railroad ticket to Colorado, is less money than it would cost you to go there by yourself. Holding the certificate we give you, you will be entitled to 160 acres of land inside of our irrigating ditches. This will make you the best home you can get on the American Continent. We are taking a good many people from Chicago who are well pleased with their new home. Office, 399 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent.

WANTED—A PAYING INTEREST IN A GOOD fire insurance agency in this city. Apply to W. G. & Co., Room 25 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO DO THE HAULING OF ONE OR two mercantile houses for the winter; can furnish two or four horses. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURnish music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—CERTIFICATE OF THE REPUBLIC Insurance Company for $741.25; will be sold at the best price offered. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

LOANS MADE, IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $20,000, on inside property. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 8, cor State and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN FROM $1,000 UPWARDS ON good security for 60 to 90 days; first-class paper bought and sold. 311 Wabash-av. H. LOWEY.

MONEY TO LOAN IN MODERATE SUMS, ON pianos, furniture, household goods, or other security, at 129 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES wanted in exchange for very desirable property. H. OSBORNE & SON, 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR SIXTY OR NINETY DAYS, $2,000 on the very best commercial paper. Inquire of LYMAN & DODGE, 144 LaSalle-st.

$10,000 TO $15,000 WANTED, IN INSTALments, to carry on a manufacturing business; any person having the above amount can have it secured on real estate, and handsomely paid for its use for 3 or 6 months, and the privilege of purchasing an interest in the business if desired. Apply for 3 days, by letter, to REESE & PEARCE, Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 25 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR ONE of the best paying articles in market. Address A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in canvassing for books in parts. The best territory and highest commission given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 305 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $15 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, carriages, wagons, harness, robes, and blankets. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on stock left with me. O. BRIGGS, 431 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE AND DOUble harness. HARTWELL, 447 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS FIRST-CLASS LIGHT and heavy delivery wagons and one Coan & Ten Broeke top buggy, at 209 South Canal-st.

GOOD BARGAIN — FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY and a good, sound young horse, for sale at 164 West Lake-st.; horse free from disease, and can trot inside of 4 minutes; will take good, strong express-wagon in part payment. CHAS. P. WESTERFIELD.

I HAVE A GOOD SOUND BUGGY OR SADDLE horse to exchange for good, heavy cart horse. S. V. CORNISH, 150 South Canal-st., or southeast corner Elizabeth and Kinzie-sts.

YOU CAN GET YOUR HORSES WINTERED FOR one-half city price, by calling on M. CAMPBELL, 146 East Madison, Room 19; office hours from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS EXpress horse and wagon. Inquire of C. D. SPAIDS, No. 2 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References: O. J. Stough, 804 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—THE POPULARity and public appreciation of this valuable invention continues unabated. Nearly 1,000 are now in use in Chicago, and its sale is constantly increasing. Nothing in the way of furniture so meets the wants of the times. Everybody can now live genteelly in one room, and nobody buys a bedstead nowadays without examining this. Sold on lay of means of $10 a month, if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. FINK & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 53 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 754 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer, German or Swede preferred. Apply at 130 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Good wages. Apply at 153 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. A second girl kept. Apply at 356 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work, at 119 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at 223 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A STRONG WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family, at 148 Thirty-fifth-st.; wages $4 a week.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 702 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 177 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 446 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., a German, Norwegian, or Scotch girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR WASHING AND ironing, at 257 West Madison-st; good home and liberal wages.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, FOR CITY AND domestic work, good girls of all nationalities for domestic work. Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Also a girl to do second work. Apply ... West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at ... West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Thursday or Friday at ... south of Egan-av., and near Cottage Grove-av., 2 blocks ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, only two in family. A good ... for the right kind of a girl. Call at 133 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. Apply 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—HOUSEMAID AND SECOND GIRL. Apply at 898 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN AS PASTRY COOK; also, 2 dining-room girls. Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO DO second work. Call at 991 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL AT 991 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, that wants a good home for the winter. Apply at 119 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—6 SALESMEN, CITY TRADE. BUSIness agency 163 East Washington-st.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE ONE-HORSE WAGON and deliver coal, at 449 West Randolph, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family; good wages. 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; SMALL family; wages, $4 per week. Apply at once, 559 Washington-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, FIRST TO DO dining-room work and second to do kitchen work. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, two German girls for private family in the city. References required. Also girls for Kenwood and Riverside.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; best of references required. Apply at 67 Twenty-third-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS PLAIN sewing. Call at 908 Michigan-av., this morning.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 SHIRT-MAKER, WITH A Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at 256 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO KNOW HOW TO SEW printed and blank books, at the book bindery of F. KISS & CO., 127 and 129 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a grocery or dry goods store; can keep books, is well acquainted with the business, and can give good references. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH a first-class cabinet and store furniture manufacturer; object, to learn the business in all its details. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, with twelve years' business experience; salary less of an object than employment. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN NOTIONS, BY A young man; ten years' experience. Address K 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 123.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN some store or business in this city; can write a fair hand, and speak two languages; or would make himself generally useful, and will work without any compensation for one week. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS porter or clerk; is willing to make himself generally useful. Please address U 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery store, by a young man of three years' experience, and highly recommended. G. SEGUIN, 18 Brown-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STEADY ENgineer; is thoroughly practical, and first-class fireman. References if required. Address V 94, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter or clerk; is a good and rapid penman, and willing to make himself useful. Address A. G. A., Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, or in a store. J J Q, No. 205 North Halsted-st. Good reference and security given.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young man of sober habits; good city references given if required. Address K, 33 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD, RELIABLE help, city or country; housekeepers, sewing girls, and general housework; at MRS. BALLAM'S Office, 181 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; best references given. Apply at 134 Sampson-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family, or second work. Apply at No. 116 Newberry-av., near Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in first-class private family. Reference if required. Please call for two days at 31 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Call 26 Twenty-first-st. Good city references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDINAvian girl. Apply 268 Milwaukee-av., Miss HANSEN.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a Norwegian girl. Inquire at 213 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CARE FOR A CHILD or an invalid; can cut and make children's clothes. Apply to Mrs. A, Woman's Aid Society, Room 12, No. 97 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at 589 State-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL WANTS A PLACE in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron; no objections to cook in a boarding house. 148 Rucker-st., West Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GERMAN GIRLS (speak French), for cook and second work in an American family. Call at 175 Eighteenth-st., corner of Butterfield.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR COOKS AND five housework girls. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, will go by day or week; reasonable terms, has latest patterns; good references. Address or call at 1124 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER—AN English widow lady, of middle age, well educated, desires a position as housekeeper to a gentleman, widower or bachelor. Has a practical knowledge of all domestic duties, and is an adept with her needle. Will do the lighter work, but requires social equality, and a comfortable home. Address E A, Box 1786, Evanston, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF LONG experience. Reference from the best physicians in the city. Call or address NURSE, 346 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation in a private house or dry goods store, as governess to young children, or any business that is light. Address E B R, 422 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, OR SEAMstress and second work; also, a place to do second work or general housework; by two respectable women. Address A B, 189 West Jackson-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a pale red cow, branded S. A. on the horn, strayed from 1380 Indiana-av., on the 16th inst. E. ADDEMS.

LOST—STRAYED, OR STOLEN—FROM THE subscriber's pasture, at Blue Island, Ill., one gray mare colt, 3 years old; one sorrel mare colt, with white stripe in face, 2 years old, and one bay horse, 8 years old, of medium height, lame in right hind foot. Any one who can give any information in regard to the above to the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 278 West Madison-st., Chicago, or to the subscriber, will be satisfactorily rewarded. H. OOOL, Blue Island, Ill.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, POCKETBOOK, CONtaining $40, from Arnold-st. to State, on the cars. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 98 Ontario-st.

LOST—OCT. 29, 1872, A RED MILCH COW, WITH whitespot upon her forehead, branded on the horn "Fitzpatrick." Ten dollars reward will be paid for her recovery to JAS. FITZPATRICK, one block west of Western-av., on Blue Island-av.

FOUND—A TAN-COLORED DOG, WHICH THE owner can have by applying at barn rear of 222 Michigan-av.

FOUND—A DIAMOND PIN IN A WEST SIDE church. Inquire of IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 222 and 224 Wabash-av.

TAKEN UP—AT MY RESIDENCE, BETWEEN Western-av. and Kedzie-st., on Illinois and Michigan Canal, a black mare, with small white spot on forehead, about 9 or 10 years old, spavin on right hind leg. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay cost, and take her away. ANTH...

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,021.

FOREIGN.

Further Details of the Great Hurricane in Sicily.

Half a City Destroyed---A Scene of Utter Woe and Desolation.

The French Entanglement---Reported Resignation of Thiers.

Universal Suffrage Meetings Forbidden in Rome.

Crisis in the Hungarian Cabinet---Proceedings in the Prussian Diet.

Guerrillas in the Spanish Provinces.

SICILY.

New York, Nov. 20.—The London *Times* of the 8th inst. has the following account of the hurricane in Sicily which destroyed the town of Palozzolo:

"There has been no instance of such calamity within the memory of living man. No earthquake ever caused so much destruction. There are houses ruined, houses fallen to the very ground, walls cleft from end to end, walls hanging outwards as to rest on adjoining houses. There are roofs wholly swept away; sunken vaults; balconies torn from their places; windows and shutters either entirely carried off or hanging loose from the walls; lamp-posts forced from their sockets, up-rooted trees, and this is all one sees along the northeast side of town. Not a single house remains in which the whole roof and windows do not require thorough repair. The streets are a mass of fragments and rubbish. The incidents of disaster are so strange as to be almost incredible. There was a store with 25 hectolitres of wheat, of which not a trace is anywhere to be seen. The books of the Excise and of the Land and Registry offices have vanished, and only their torn leaves have been found here and there at great distances. In one house all the copper kitchen utensils were blown through the roof. In another, the benches and heavy chests flew through the windows. The iron bars on one balcony are to be seen curled up one way, those of another twisted up another way. There is a pillar of a palace, which has been moved forward one foot without breaking, and stands up isolated all in one piece. There is the wall of another palace, which has fallen back more than three feet without a crack. Here is a beam of one house which has thrust itself into another house. There is half a bedstead, the other half of which lies no one knows where. All the tiles of one building are huddled together in one spot on the roof, crushed and broken up small as if they had been pounded. The rafters of another building are all bare, the tiles have flown no one can see where. In a stable on the bare ground men are lying bodies one by one as they are being dug out. Most of them are in their night dresses, having been crushed as they were quietly sleeping. Their features and forms are so disfigured that one cannot look at them without shuddering. Their nostrils, ears, and mouths are stopped up with earth. The white dust has everywhere pierced through the skin. Here is the body of a man holding close to his heart a child,—probably his own child,—the skulls of both are shattered. There are two young men in each others arms, probably brothers. The chests and backs of both are crushed. Near them is another youth covered with blood. He was a clerk in a Government office. He has his eye glass still stuck in his right eye. He was probably reading or writing when he was struck. There are some disfigured past recognition; others that seem unhurt, and look as if they were sleeping. Without exaggeration, one-third of the town is dismantled, and more than 1,000 families literally without a home. About 1,000 more have only one little corner of what was once their home to shelter them. The dead number 32, and the seriously hurt about half a score besides."

FRANCE.

New York, Nov. 20.—A Paris despatch states that President Thiers has resigned, and General MacMahon has been appointed President, pending the action of the National Assembly. There is great excitement in consequence.

LATER.

New York, Nov. 20.—London despatches to 5 o'clock this afternoon make no mention of the reported change in the French Government, and consequently there is reason to doubt the truth of the resignation of President Thiers.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The National Assembly has given its approval to the discussion, at an early day, of a project for the restitution to the Orleans Princes of their confiscated property.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The Committee of the National Assembly, appointed to draw up a reply to the opening message of President Thiers, has by a vote of 9 to 6, elected the Duc de Pasquier d'Audriffet President. This choice is regarded as unfavorable to the Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 20.—The report that Thiers had resigned and been succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, which was circulated to-day by the American Press Association, is discredited. The London money market exhibited no symptom confirming such an event, and the Associated Press has not received any telegrams announcing that Thiers had actually resigned. The probable effect of such change, however, was widely discussed, and the general impression seemed to be that Thiers' retirement will speedily be followed by the Empire. The *Post* thinks it not improbable that the sympathies of the army are with Louis Napoleon, and that Thiers is unwise in being so sensitive to criticism and in treating mere political schemes as established facts. The *Express* considers that the present Republic was forced on France, and that MacMahon as President would be but a prelude to the restored Empire.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Crown Prince Frederick William is recovering from his illness.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has almost unanimously decided to proceed immediately to the second reading of the Country Reform Bill.

During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Count Eulenberg, Home Minister, stated that the reforms contemplated in the bill would not be extended to Posen, because that province was not ripe for reform, and had not been dutiful in its conduct towards the Government.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—The Lower Branch of the Cortes has passed the Mortgage Bank bill.

It is officially announced to-day that King Amadeus passed a bad night. His rheumatism and fever continues.

A band of thirty-five masked men has destroyed the telegraph wires and thrown from the track a railroad train between the towns of Almanza and Albacete, in the province of Murcia.

Armed bands, supposed to be Republicans, have appeared between Penaguila and Beriglobs, in the province of Valencia. There are also revolutionary symptoms at Alcoy, in the same province.

Civil guards have been concentrated at Almeria, in Andalusia.

ITALY.

Rome, Nov. 20.—The Prefect of Police of this city has issued an order forbidding the assembling of the meeting advertised to be held here on the 24th inst. in furtherance of the principle of universal suffrage, because he has reason to believe that the meeting is really called in the interest of the opposition to the present form of government in Rome.

It is reported that a second ecclesiastical province of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in England, with Liverpool as the Metropolitan See.

CUBA.

New York, Nov. 20.—A Havana letter states that the slave-holders of Cuba are taking every means possible to retain slavery, and have expended $600,000 to secure from Minister Zorilla this expression—that while a single insurgent remains in arms there shall be no reforms in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 20.—The police difficulties continue unsettled. The post-men have joined the movement for an increase of salaries, and both bodies will hold a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday next.

HUNGARY.

Pesth, Nov. 20.—There is a crisis in the Hungarian Cabinet.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Swine-Breeders' Convention—Odd Fellows' Encampment—Police Interference Properly Rebuked.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20.—The National Convention of Swine-Breeders, called to meet at this city, to-day, was very slenderly attended, and was composed of delegates appointed by the Associations of Swine-Breeders and Boards of Agriculture of the various States. The attendance at best would not have been large, but the low price of pork has so depressed the interest that the Convention falls far below what it would otherwise have been. Delegates were in attendance only from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. The Convention was organized at 2 p.m. with Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, as President, and George W. Rust, of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, as Secretary. Most of the afternoon was consumed in receiving reports from the Committees appointed at the New York Conventions last May, to prepare reports giving the history and points of the various breeds. No reports were received from the Committees appointed on Berkshires, Suffolks, and Essex, or from the Committee to report on what constitutes thoroughbred swine, and fresh Committees were appointed in each case. Reports were submitted from the Committee on Poland China Hogs, one signed by Shepard, of Illinois, and Baldridge, of Indiana, and the other by the Hon. J. I. Milliken, of Ohio, and considerable time was spent in their discussion, the difference being mainly historical, and the appropriateness of the name which they bear, upon which Ohio breeders and those farther West disagree. Without reaching any conclusion, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

At the evening session of the National Swine Breeders' Association, reports were selected from the Committees on the history and points of Essex, Victorias, and Berkshires, the two latter from the regular Committees, which failed to respond to the call this afternoon. The two Poland China reports were recommitted, and a unanimous report submitted recommending that the name Poland China be generally adopted by all breeders.

On motion of Colonel Curtis, of New York, a Committee was appointed to prepare a scale of points to be used in judging stock at the fairs.

After considerable discussion a Committee was appointed to suggest a classification for premium lists. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when it is believed it will be prepared to address itself more to business.

Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Indiana met to-day in annual convention. An unusual large number of delegates were present.

Three police officers went to a butchers' ball last night, and were ejected on their refusal to pay for tickets. Complaint was made against the managers for resisting officers, but the Mayor holds that the policemen had no right there without tickets.

ROCK ISLAND.

What the Government Has Done at the Arsenal on the Island During the Year.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 20.—The *Argus* of this evening gives a resume of affairs at the United States Arsenal here during the past year. Since August 1, until the middle of the present month, from 1,000 to 1,200 men have been employed constantly. Nearly all the mechanical trades were represented, the employes being classified about as follows: 150 stone cutters; 60 masons; 50 carpenters; 40 other mechanics, the residue being laborers. The monthly disbursements have ranged from $60,000 to $65,000. The work on the buildings has been pushed as rapidly as possible. The walls of workshop E are nearly completed, and considerable stone and iron work done on shop D. A large number of hands has been employed, and much work done on the two large shops, which were partially completed last year. Workmen are now engaged on the third story of the barracks, and it is intended to have them completed this fall, if possible. The foundation walls and water table of the magazine have been laid. Two blocks of officers' quarters have been finished, and are now occupied. Two miles of railway have been completed, at a cost of from $10,000 to $12,000.

The most careful estimate yet made of the water-power places it at fully 3,000 horse. The Government dam at East Rock Island is about completed. Provision has been made for sixty turbine wheels, which will all turn a common shaft, from which the power will be transferred to the shops. The wheel-pits, which were the most difficult part of the work, are all in and completed. In consequence of the extreme cold weather, which has interfered with out-door work, it has been necessary to discharge many of the stone-cutters, masons, and laborers employed upon the Island, and but a comparatively small force is now engaged. But it is intended to employ as many workmen during the winter as practicable, and the weather will admit. Considerable out-door work will yet be done.

The *Argus* also announces from Colonel Flagler, the commandant, the free use of the carriage-bridge across the Mississippi, without passes, for the present. The contract for building the Government bridge at Moline has been awarded to Messrs. Clark, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia, at $60,280. The structure is to be 721 feet long, in five equal spans, with a roadway 20 feet in the clear, and two sidewalks 5 feet in the clear, and must be completed by the 1st of July, 1873.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Rochester Sensation—Seduction of a Young Girl—Her Death at the Hands of an Abortionist.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 20.—A terrible crime has just come to light in this city. Some days ago a beautiful young lady named Esther A. Cole, whose parents, highly respectable people, reside at Drummondsville, Can., was brought to the house of one Mrs. Moore, in this city, by her "lover," Hiram Bender, the son of a wealthy and respectable family, also residing at or near Drummondsville. She was not well, and it is very evident that she was the victim of a seducer, and that the seducer was Bender. He left her at Mrs. Moore's house, and on Monday she died, Bender was telegraphed for; he came and took charge of the corpse, took it to Drummondsville, where her death was reported to have been caused by consumption, and the burial took place. Our city authorities got wind of the affair, and put a detective at work, who, on reporting the case to the authorities at Drummondsville, caused the body to be exhumed and an inquest held. On the testimony of two examining physicians, it was decided that the young lady had had an abortion performed upon her, and that her death was the result. Bender has disappeared, but Mrs. Moore and another woman living with her have been arrested, to await further developments. Miss Cole is a sister of the wife of Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Gloversville, Montgomery County, N.Y., where each year she was in the habit of spending a portion of her time. It is probable that, in her occasional journeys between Gloversville and her home in Canada, she had secret meetings with the man Bender, who is a dashy, reckless fellow, and that thus he accomplished her ruin.

Railroad News.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 20.—It is expected that the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road will make connections with the Midland Road to-day, when Clinton and Dubuque will be united by a railroad.

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 20.—E. F. Barnes, Superintendent of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, was in town to-day, and made arrangements with the Northwestern Railroad for the transportation, *via* Clinton, to Sabula, Iowa, of the balance of the iron to complete that road to Marion, Iowa, which the closing of the river at Sabula has delayed about two weeks. The Company are building a temporary bridge from Sabula to the opposite side of the river, which will soon be completed and the traffic now interrupted will be reopened.

The Tercentenary of Presbyterianism.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—The Presbyterians are celebrating the tercentenary of Presbyterianism in the Pennsylvania Square Church. Clergymen and others met in the new building of the Presbyterian Publishing House, and then marched to the Church, where, among other decorations, is the inscription: "Seventy thousand Huguenots martyrs—St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572."

POLITICAL.

The Oglesby-Washburne Contest for the United States Senate.

Our Minister to France Says He Does Not Seek the Position.

The Governor of Alabama Refuses to Recognize the Legislative Malcontents.

The Louisiana Imbroglio to Go to the Supreme Court.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20.—A memorial was presented from the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the Prison system, and recommending a Central Unpaid Board, which shall have the oversight and care of all the prisons of the State, and a thorough classification of the prisoners, separating the young from the men hardened, which was referred to the Prison Committee.

The Committee on the Employes of the Senate reported forty-four, and fixed their compensations.

A concurrent resolution was adopted that the General Assembly proceed next Tuesday at 12 o'clock to elect an United States Senator.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the laws concerning married women, so as to extend to them the same rights in relation to holding property and making contracts as are enjoyed by unmarried women.

A committee was appointed to devise a plan for the permanent enclosure of the Tippecanoe battle ground.

The House bill, appropriating $75,000 for the payment of the expenses of the present session, was passed.

The resolutions passed by the House yesterday, complimentary to Governor Baker, were passed by the Senate.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's message, and referred the various recommendations to committees.

HOUSE.

Eighty-one bills have already been introduced into the House. The bill to continue the unfinished business of one session to the next, whether regular or special, and to place the bills on the calendar for the new session in the same place that they were on the expired session was passed.

A bill was introduced to modify the jury system so that a majority can decide the cases except in capital offences; in civil cases eight votes determining, and in felony cases nine.

A bill was introduced to encourage the study of medical sciences by permitting the wardens to deliver to medical schools the bodies of deceased prisoners.

The committee to carry out the provisions of the resolution inquiring into the feasibility of erecting a new State House, was appointed.

A bill was introduced to fix the pay of members at $8 per day, and $5 for each twenty-five miles of travel.

The Senate concurrent resolution bearing upon next Thursday as the time for holding the election of United States Senators was concurred in.

Vice President Colfax was received by the House, and he returned his thanks to the House in a brief address, in which he referred to the many interesting remembrances during his connection with the public affairs of the State, and the bright prospects of Indiana for advancement in material prosperity.

In consequence of the press of business two additional members were appointed to the Judiciary Committee.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 20.—General Lippincott, State Auditor, Oglesby's faithful henchman, believes his candidate will be Senator, and that Washburne cannot beat him. He had no idea that Cullom stood a ghost of a show. An attempt was made to-day by Oglesby's friends to get Cullom to haul off, and unite with them to defeat Washburne. He has not done so publicly, but wrote to Oglesby defining his position, and disclaiming any desire to hurt him very much. He will not run against Oglesby alone, as it would be of no use. O'Neill has gone away perplexed. He does not know how the cat will jump. It is believed Oglesby would give the Pension Agency to ex-Senator Vandorsten, who stood by him in the darkest hour of the Logan fight, rather than to Powell, who was on the other side. Oglesby is expected here at the end of the week, to attend a council of war of his friends. Until then nothing new need be expected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 20.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, arrived here from Minneapolis, *via* Winona, this morning, and will remain here visiting his brother, Governor Washburne.

In the course of a pleasant interview with him this afternoon, your correspondent remarked that some of the Illinois papers and politicians seemed considerably exercised about a prospective contest between him and Governor Oglesby for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Washburne's reply indicated that any anxiety on the subject was entirely causeless, and he disclaimed being a candidate for United States Senator, the Cabinet, or any other position. He proposed to remain here till Friday morning, then to make a brief stay in Chicago, and from there go to New York to sail for his post of duty at Paris in December.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 20.—The official vote of New York State is nearly complete. Grant's majority will be about 53,000, Dix's 52,000, and Tremaine's, for Congressman-at-Large, over 60,000. The total vote of the State is 22,000 less than in 1868. About 80,000 Democrats forgot to vote.

The *Times* is imprudent enough to say: "The fact that the vote for Kernan falls below that of Greeley, has a moral too plain to need comment, and it is probable that the blunder of such a nomination will not be repeated."

The *Express* replies to this as follows: "The meaning of this hint is, that hereafter no United States citizen of Catholic faith must be nominated for a prominent office, and such a hint is as repugnant to our form of Federal and State Governments as it is to justice and fair play. Catholics in this State have been voting, since 1779, for Protestant Governors; and since New York was a Colony, only one State Chief Magistrate, Governor Dongan, under whom this city enjoyed its first grand and great Charter, has been a Catholic."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 20.—The Governor's message was read to-day in the House of Representatives. The message is devoted principally to our Federal relations, and expresses the belief that the State Government should be in full accord with the Federal Administration. He advises a careful consideration of the questions of State debt; opposes repudiation, and favors the issue of a new class of bonds. He declares the present legislative apportionment of the State unfair; urgently advocates measures inviting immigration into the State, and congratulates the people of the State upon the greatly improved condition of the State since his last message.

The Legislature will go actively to work. The session will be short. The election for United States Senator occurs next week.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 20.—Governor Lindsay to-day informed the Legislative body, Conservative, sitting at the Capitol, that he would send in his message to-morrow. In reply to a Committee of the branch, Republican, sitting in the United States Court room, he detailed in writing the legal organization of the Legislature at the Capitol, the lawful and usual place of meeting, which supreme and insurmountable necessity can only change. He was ignorant of the existence of such a necessity, and therefore declined to recognize the body assembled in the Court-room, with whom he will have no official communication.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

Boston, Nov. 20.—Otis Norcross declines the candidacy for the Mayoralty of Boston.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Nov. 20.—A number of gentlemen are spoken of as aspirants for the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, Twenty-eighth General Assembly, among whom are Shaw, of Carroll, Swan, of Fayette, and Hildrup, of Boone County. The contest for this place bids fair to be lively.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL VOTE IN MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Nov. 20.—Later returns make it evident that all constitutional amendments submitted on the 5th to the people of this State were defeated. The majority against the increase of the salaries of Circuit Judges will be small, however.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

New York, Nov. 20.—Tammany Hall resolved last night not to take action countenancing a fusion with Apollo Hall. The latter (a Democratic organization) will consider the subject this week.

Andrew J. Blossin, Tammany, is elected Member of the Assembly in the Seventeenth District by a plurality of one vote.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 20.—The Eighth District Court decides that Herron is *de facto* Secretary of State. By this decision the Returning Board of the State consists of H. C. Warmoth, F. J. Herron, James Longstreet, James Hawkins, and John Lynch. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOTE.

Columbus, S.C., Nov. 20.—The vote in South Carolina is 95,217. Grant's majority, 49,356.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Lincoln Monument Finished—Knights of Pythias.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Lincoln Monument has dragged its slow length along for two years, and those interested have almost despaired at times of ever seeing it completed; but the Monument Association have kept steadily at work, and occasionally a step toward completion is made. The Association have now been notified that the bronze statue of Lincoln, by Meade, has just been completed by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, and awaits the order for shipment. The statue is 8 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 4,500 lbs. This leaves the groups of statuary, which are to represent the different arms of the service, to complete the monument, and the prospects are good that these will be done some time next spring.

The Capitol Lodge of the Knights of Pythias give to-morrow night a banquet and ball in honor of the coming to this city of their Supreme Grand Chancellor of the world, Mr. H. C. Berry. The affair comes off at the Leland, and extensive preparations are being made to have it surpass anything of the kind ever held in this city.

INSURANCE.

Further Details Concerning the Movements of Prominent Companies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 20.—The heavy fires this week in Boston, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, have had apparently no serious effect on Insurance Companies in this city. One of the stockholders of the Niagara Company has attempted to have a receiver appointed, but the Company is pronounced solvent and determined to continue. The Commerce Company still claims not to have heard the extent of its losses in Boston, but advertise they will pay in full and go on.

The Committee on Rate and Survey have presented, for the consideration of the Board of Fire Underwriters, a new schedule, which places an advance of from 20 to 40 per cent on flat rates, without rebate, and with 5 per cent brokerage allowed.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 20.—The report telegraphed that the Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies of Cincinnati had withdrawn their agencies from New England is an error. Their special agent for New England is located here, and has advices from the officers of these companies that their business in New England will be continued. Their solvency is not questioned here. The Amazon loses nothing by the Boston fire. The Triumph loses $90,000.

THE FAR WEST.

The Arizona Diamond Mystery—Suicide.

Denver, Col., Nov. 20.—Stanton, the man with the $250,000 ruby, arrived here from Arizona last night, and freely exhibited the gem, which is very beautiful, though jewellers are in doubt as to its being anything more than a garnet. He also shows what he calls a $15,000 diamond.

Another diamond company is organizing here, and the excitement is growing, although much mystery surrounds the whole subject, and but little or no positive evidence is to be obtained as to any substantial basis for it.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—A German named Gustave Wabbintz shot and killed himself in this city, to-day.

THE ARIZONA.

The Missing Steamship Safe.

New York, Nov. 20.—A despatch to the Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in this city, announces the safety of the steamship Arizona.

LATER.

New York, Nov. 20.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announce that a despatch has just been received by them, stating that the steamship Arizona was spoken on the 14th inst., off Manzanillo, on the coast of Mexico, with her piston rod broken. The Arizona was in tow of the Constitution, bound for San Francisco. Her passengers had been transferred to the Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Henry Osborne, the young man who was injured by a fall in McCormick's building, on Kinzie street, near North Clark, as mentioned in yesterday's Tribune, died of his wounds at St. Joseph's Hospital.

On Monday evening last a man named Thomas Daley, accidentally fell from the State street viaduct to the railroad track, receiving injuries from which he died yesterday. He resided at the corner of Johnson avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

James Rutherford, an employe of the Chicago Alcohol Works, at the corner of Western avenue and Kinzie street, had his right hand badly crushed, yesterday afternoon, while working some machinery. He resides at No. 884 West Lake street. The doctor who attended him says that amputation will not be necessary.

A letter from Earlville, Ill., Nov. 18, states that Mr. C. C. Warren, of that place, is about to remove to Chicago, where he is a member of a commission firm. On Sunday evening last, at a social gathering in the vestry of the Liberal Church at Earlville, Mr. and Mrs. Warren were presented with an elegant silver card-stand and a sumptuously-bound volume of selections of poetry. "Mrs. W.," says the letter, "is one of the finest soprano-singers in the West, and is not altogether unknown to the musical people of your city."

Death on the Rail.

Boston, Nov. 20.—Nathaniel Morton, President of the Stoughton Branch Railroad, had both feet cut off at Canton last night, by falling upon the track while hastily jumping from a train in motion. He is nearly 70 years of age, and not expected to recover.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—A despatch from Sidney says O. S. Miller, of West Liberty, Ohio, and an Indiana drover, named Pentrick, have died of injuries received at a collision of two freight trains on Saturday, at Dallas, on the Indianapolis Division of the C., C. & C. R. R., and two other persons were injured at the same place, who are not expected to recover.

Boston Items.

Boston, Nov. 20.—The contributions to the Citizens' Relief Fund amount to $72,000, including $1,000 in gold from Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada. The contributions for Harvard College aggregate $87,000.

Leavitt Alley has been fully committed for trial on the charge of murdering Abijah Ellis, whose remains were found in two barrels in the Charles River ten days ago.

The pew holders of the Old South Church, at a meeting to-day, voted to lease the church to the Government for a Post Office.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Governor Brown has sent Adjutant General Siegel to Lafayette County, Missouri, to investigate the alleged disturbed condition of affairs there.

The Hon. Carl Schurz lectured before the Young Men's Library Association of Clinton, Iowa, on Tuesday evening.

F. Wagner, while adjusting a belt in a magnet mill, at Bullionville, Utah, yesterday, was drawn about the shaft and horribly mangled. He cannot live.

The new Post Office in Rock Island, erected by Mitchell & Lindebanker, was occupied by Postmaster Haverstick on Tuesday. The Government designs leasing it for ten years.

A project is on foot to move the Ottawa Cutlery Works, of Otttwa, Ill., to Rock Island.

At a saloon, in Marion City, Ind., yesterday forenoon, a quarrel arose between Tim. Sullivan and Patrick Wallace's wife, which ended in Sullivan throwing a bottle at her, at the same time that Wallace attempted to part them, when the bottle missed her, striking him in the throat, wounding him so severely that he is not expected to recover.

The beleagured Sioux City Railroad officials who have been snow-bound since the 11th inst., returned to St. Paul last night.

THE KING-O'NEIL TRAGEDY.

What King Says—Sketch of the Murderer's Life—Domestic Miseries of the King Family.

From the New York World, Nov. 19.

The courtesy of Captain Van Duser procured the reporter an interview with Mr. King, who had been allowed to leave his cell on complaining of feeling cold, and was warming himself by a stove, in which position he could see the head of his victim, covered by a cloth, in the rear room. Had he stepped a pace or two to the left he could have viewed in its entire length the outline of the corpse.

Mr. King is a prepossessing young man about five feet eight inches in height, and is slimly but elegantly built. He has quite a military pose, standing erect with his chest thrown out, and his hands and feet are remarkably small. He had removed a white fall overcoat he wore at the time of the shooting, and was dressed in a well-cut frock coat, buttoned up high, and dark pantaloons. His head is somewhat large, but not disproportionate to the size of his body. His features are regular, well-cut, and prepossessing, and had it not been for a slight shade of anxiety or impatience on them his demeanor and dress would have been appropriate in an evening party or a friendly gathering. His utterances were firm and collected, his voice not betraying any internal emotion.

Mr. King received the visitor politely. He had sent for his lawyer, Mr. Vanderpool, and until he arrived it would be professionally discourteous to speak of the occurrence; but in regard to his making Mr. O'Neill's acquaintance he said:

"Last summer I had engaged a cottage at Turner's, and was a little embarrassed about moving my furniture and family there. I went to the Erie office, on Twenty-second street, and fell across O'Neil, who impressed me most favorably. He was exceedingly obliging, and thanks to him my furniture was carefully moved into my cottage, and my wife and children and I had a pleasant trip to our place, Mr. O'Neil accompanying us and doing all in his power to make us comfortable en route. It so happened that O'Neil summered at Turner's, and little by little our relations became more and more friendly. We went on excursions together, shot together, fished together, and O'Neil was a constant visitor at my house, because I supposed he preferred my dinners to those he got at his boarding-house. We became very intimate, in fine, and he was very obliging to my wife and children. I thought a great deal of the man, or I should not have admitted him to my house. I had occasion at the end of the summer—it is now three months ago—to go to New York. I returned to Turner's the next day, and found my wife's baggage gone, part of the furniture removed, and my wife and children absent. I ascertained that she had gone East, and that O'Neil was fishing in Pennsylvania. I instituted inquiries, which resulted in my determining to take legal proceedings, and I had O'Neil arrested at Goshen, where he was put under $10,000 bail to appear for trial. I then commenced a divorce suit against my wife in New York, and she filed a counter-petition. I know that since my wife left me she has been living in the same boarding-house as O'Neil. I managed to get my children, three in number, away from her, and they are now at my house in East Seventeenth street."

"Have you seen O'Neil since your wife left you?"

"Frequently. We have several times been over the Erie Road in the same car."

SKETCH OF THE MURDERER AS GIVEN BY MRS. KING AND HER FRIENDS.

According to all accounts King's life seems to have been a sufficiently adventurous one, and according to the story told by the friends of Mrs. King, it is invested with the highest romance of crime. Born in Morristown, N.J., in 1839, he first distinguished himself by running away from a school at Flushing at the age of 12. One of his schoolmates was a son of Thomas Hunt, an importer of cloths and woollens of this city, who obtained for King employment with his father. King served Mr. Hunt in various capacities till 1860, when he went to San Francisco, and, after acting as subordinate in several establishments, finally set up for himself as a ship-broker, and did business for a number of years between that city and Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. It was at the latter place that, about the year 1863, he first became acquainted with and married Mrs. King, who was a daughter of a sea Captain named Stott, who had amassed a handsome fortune in the Pacific trade. This fortune, after he had become acquainted with his son-in-law's presumably bad disposition, he is reported to have settled upon his daughter, only to be enjoyed after her husband had been gathered to his fathers, and she was left a widow. This strange will of Stott's becoming known to King, bad blood naturally arose between them, and frequent quarrels were the result. In one of these Captain Stott became so enraged at his son-in-law that he struck him, and on the latters cautioning him not to do it again, repeated the blow. At this King, it is alleged, drew a pistol and fired, wounding Stott severely. The immediate consequences were not fatal, and the affair was hushed up, but Stott died within a year, as some of the physicians alleged, from the effects of the wound. Fearing perhaps that legal proceedings would be taken against him King, it is stated, left Honolulu and came to this city, where he could not have remained long, for he turns up shortly afterward at Liverpool, England, in his old business of shipping agent. From here he is alleged to have gone to Paris with from £6,000 to £15,000, the account does not state particularly which, belonging to the British Bank of North America and the London and San Francisco Bank. From Paris he went to Germany, where after distinguishing himself, probably at Baden-Baden, he returned to New York. This was in the spring of 1867. The summer of the same year he spent at Newport, boarding at the rate of $300 a week. The following fall he bought an expensive house on West Forty-sixth street, in which he lived during the winter. During his wanderings he had continued to pick up a knowledge of the law, and so at this time became a partner of Edwin James. At this time he purchased a cottage at Long Branch, and the following winter he rented a flat in the Stuyvesant building, on East Eighteenth street. He afterwards rented the house of E. C. Christy, nearly opposite the Clarendon, on the same street, which he occupied till August, 1870, when he went, with his wife and family, who had accompanied him in all his wanderings, to Turner's Station, Orange County, in this State. In this place he formed the acquaintance of O'Neil, who was spending the summer there. O'Neil befriended him in every possible way, so the story goes, till he learned that King systematically ill-treated and beat his wife. From that moment the friendship which had existed between them ceased, and O'Neil devoted himself entirely to freeing the persecuted woman from her brutal husband. In pursuance of this intention, he invited her to live with him and his wife, and accordingly the latter part of the past summer took up her quarters at his house on West Thirty-second street. The rest is told in the history of the assassination. It is only to be added that, as if shooting his wife's father was not enough, King had repeatedly boasted of having shot a man in South Carolina, although the other circumstances of his life in that State are not mentioned. Also in reference to yesterday's tragedy he has been known to have talked mysteriously of "another Jim Fisk affair being on the tapis," and "he would soon do something that would astonish people." In consequence of these threats O'Neil was often warned to take care of himself, but he affected to despise King, and used no precautions. Yesterday morning as he was leaving the Erie office, on Twenty-third street, in order to go to the trial, he joked over the possibility of King's using desperate measures, and his words were: "I'm going to fix out that s— of —." In proof of King's dishonesty at Liverpool, the fact of his having been thrown into bankruptcy by the bank he is alleged to have defrauded is cited, and numerous other circumstances are brought forward by those interested in Mrs. King to show his general bad character.

DOMESTIC MISERIES OF THE KING FAMILY.

Anna T. King, in July last, commenced a suit against her husband, James C. King, for a limited divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment on his part. In August she petitioned to the Supreme Court for the possession of her three children. The motion was heard before Judge Barrett on the 30th of August. In her petition she stated that she was married in Honolulu, in 1863; that, with her husband she came to this country some years ago; that her husband, who was very bad tempered, had maltreated her and threatened her, until, for her own safety, she had to leave him; that he was bankrupt, while she had $15,000 coming from her father's estate, which would enable her to support her children; and that his speech and manners rendered him an unfit person to have the care of children. Besides treating her badly, he vented his temper upon the servants, and struck Elizabeth Brannan and threw a pitcher at her.

In opposition to the application, Mr. King made an affidavit in which he stated that in December last he heard remarks and intimations that there was an improper intimacy existing between his wife and A. F. O'Neil, and was soon compelled to believe that such rumor was not without foundation in fact. He learned that during his absence O'Neil was almost constantly with her, and that on numerous occasions they were together without any other person being present. When he (the husband) was absent she would put the children to bed early, and after changing her dress, would go down and meet O'Neil, and remain until late in the evening with him. He remonstrated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, and desired her to cease her intimacy with O'Neil. But notwithstanding she continued this intimacy. He was greatly grieved and irritated at her conduct, and on some occasions became excited when talking to her, but he denied her statement that he ever struck her. At the commencement of this intimacy with O'Neil she was possessed of many elegant and valuable articles of wearing apparel, besides diamonds and other jewelry. O'Neil, who has a salary of but $112 a month as a clerk in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, and had a wife and one child, at various times received from Mrs. King diamonds and other valuables. After she left him he saw her on several occasions with O'Neil in this city and in Jersey. On the 5th of August he commenced an action against O'Neil, and an order of arrest was granted on which O'Neil was arrested and held to bail in $10,000. His wife, Mr. King averred, had no parents or near relatives living, and that the bequest in her father's will mentioned by her was contingent, and was to be paid to her only in the event of her surviving him (her husband), and if she did not survive him it went to distant relatives. Mr. King said, further, that on previous occasions his wife had conducted herself in a manner unbecoming a wife and mother, and particularly in August, 1869, she became intimate with a young man at Fair Haven, Mass., and carried on a secret correspondence with him. He obtained possession of a large number of the letters she had written to the young man, and they showed an intimacy and were of a character unworthy a true wife. He wrote to his then legal adviser and showed him the letters. The lawyer talked to Mrs. King, and finally, to avoid scandal, and on account of the children and her lonely position, and at her earnest solicitation, he concluded to look leniently upon her conduct, and continued to live with her. He admitted that in February last he filed his petition in bankruptcy, but averred that for ten years he was engaged in business as a banker; that the occasion of his bankruptcy was the unwarranted acts of those connected with him in business in San Francisco; that he had always been able to maintain his wife and family in a comfortable, and, during most of the time, in a luxurious manner, and could continue to support and educate his children in a suitable and proper style. He still retained possession, he said, of the house at Turner's, and intended to put it in order and continue there with his children. He denied that he was of unreasonable temper, or was in the habit of maltreating his wife, or that he had endeavored to influence the minds of his children against her; but they were witnesses of much of the improper conduct and intimacy between their mother and O'Neil, and instinctively seemed to feel that in such conduct she was violating her marital duties and bringing disgrace and trouble upon their father and themselves. He admitted that he discharged Elizabeth Brannan for the reason that she became cruel to the children, and on one occasion tied the hands of one of the boys behind him and beat him on the head. For a long time she seemed to be kind to them, but at length seemed to obtain control over Mrs. King and grew impertinent to him, besides ill-treating the children. When he discharged her she grew abusive and refused to leave the room. He had a pitcher of water in his hand and threw it over her, but did not strike her. He afterward believed that the reason for the influence she seemed to gain over Mrs. King arose from her cognizance of the intimacy with O'Neil.

King's servants testified to the intimacy between Mrs. King and O'Neil, and to the kind and affectionate character of King in his family; and a number of people in this city, at places where King had lived, also made affidavit to his uniform affectionate demeanor toward his wife and children.

NORTHWESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee the following general arrangements were made for the Seventh Annual Meeting at Whitewater, Wis., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Jan. 21-23, 1873:

The first session will be on Tuesday afternoon, and will mainly be devoted to organization, appointment of committees, etc. The three evening sessions will mainly be devoted to addresses. The list cannot yet be positively announced, but it is believed that the arrangements now being made promise the most interesting and valuable series of addresses every delivered at any meeting of the Association.

Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to discussion of practical topics, the following having been selected:

Dairying in the Northwest—Have we the Requisite Climate and Soil for Successful Dairying?

The Dairy Farm—Arrangement, Buildings, Crops. Should it be Exclusively Devoted to Dairy Products?

The Dairy Cow—Breeds, Feeding, and General Management.

Milk—Milking and Care of Milk Before Leaving the Farm.

Butter—Methods of Manufacture, Including Care of Milk, Churning, Salting, Packing.

Cheese—Methods of manufacture; especially as to management of tainted milk; best size for, and modes of curing cheese.

Marketing Dairy Products—Time, place, manner; with reports from Dairy Boards of Trade, and papers from dealers, Eastern and Western.

Upon each topic there will be a brief paper, followed by a free discussion. The topics cover the three great divisions—the dairy farmer, the manufacturer, and the dealer.

Wednesday's discussions will be on the topics of especial interest to dairy farmers, and a large attendance of this class is especially desired.

This Association is very desirous to collect full statistics of the dairy products of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. It asks the proprietor of each factory or dairy in the States to send to its Secretary—G. E. Morrow, Madison, Wis.—answers to the following questions:

1. Name and location of factory or dairy.
2. How much butter, cheese, or milk was produced in 1871?

Other facts are highly important, and will gladly be received, as:

3. Number of cows.
4. Length of season.
5. Number of pounds (or gallons) of milk.
6. Where was product sold?
7. Average price, net.

Where the dairy product is a part of that produced by a Factory this should be stated. Reports are desired from those furnishing milk to cities or towns, butter makers, etc., as well as from the cheese makers. Reports should be made by Jan. 1, 1873. Blank forms for the report will be furnished or they may be sent in writing.

To any one sending such a report will be sent, free of charge, so long as the supply lasts, a pamphlet of 100 pages containing the Report of the Association for last year—the addresses and discussions at the annual meeting, etc.

American Woman's Suffrage Association.

St Louis, Nov. 20.—The third annual session of the American Woman's Suffrage Association convened in the Temple here to-night. Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, presiding. Owing to the non-arrival of Lucy Stone, President of the Association, Julia Ward Howe, Mr. Blackwell, and other prominent members of the Association, no business was transacted, but the evening devoted to speech making by Mrs. Langley, of Cincinnati, Mrs. Cutler, of Illinois, and Dr. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mich. About 200 persons are present.

Ocean Marine News.

Southampton, Nov. 20.—Steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

Moville, Nov. 20.—Steamship Trinacria, from New York, has arrived.

Stettin, Nov. 20.—Steamship Franklin, from New York, has arrived.

New York, Nov. 20.—Arrived—Steamers Cuba, from Liverpool, and Cimbria, from Hamburg.

General Lee's Room.

From the Nashville Union and American.

A gentleman residing in this city, and who returned from the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, relates some pleasant facts connected with the last days of General Lee. He says that the private room in the University, which the General occupied, has been left just as it was when he went out of it on the morning he took to his bed, and from which he never arose. The General went in .. usual hour that morning, put on .. took a seat near the window, .. he drew the curtain partially .. began reading a copy of the .. *Union and American.* He .. complaining of feeling unwell, after reading a short time, he laid the .. the table and left the room, never .. turn. To-day the visitor to the .. shown the room, which he is allowed .. but is prohibited from touching anything .. the dust-covered table he sees the .. dropped from the hand of the great .. and near the chair, which is .. around, his slippers. The curtain is .. position in which the General had placed .. in the inkstand is the deeply corroded .. as it had been left when last used. A .. mounted at the door every day to .. nothing about the room is disturbed by any .. visiting it.

Fiendish Attempt to Wreck a Tr..

Augusta, Me., Nov. 20.—A fiendish .. was made to throw the evening train from .. land from the track, near Farmingdal.. evening. A plank and heavy sleeper .. placed across the track. The engine .. plank in two. Both ends and the sleeper .. thrown aside by the cow catcher. Had the .. tempt succeeded, the train must have .. thrown down an embankment some twenty ..

—O. B. Sands, a wealthy farmer of C.. N.Y., died recently, leaving the sum of .. which he has kept on deposit at various .. for the past nine years. As this money .. interest, it is a matter of surprise to the Cornwallers. If the money had been .. interest, Mr. Sands might have left his .. snug sum of $55,000.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LUNCH AT 1 O'CLOCK

Grand Auction S..

TO-DAY

OF

264 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN

HYDE PAR..

FRONTING ON

South Park, Colfax, Vinc.. Charles, McChestny, Lan.. Evans, and Cottage Gr.. avs., between Sixty-fifth .. Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. ..

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

By Wm. A. Butters & ..

AT

55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated betw.. ty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south .. Great South Park, and accessible b.. DUMMY TRAINS to and from the .. only two blocks from Depot each way. .. 55x125.

Fine houses already built and .. streets finely graded; ground high .. in every respect FIRST-CLASS .. ERTY.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six m.. $50 one year, $50 two years; balance .. years, with interest at 8 per cent. .. to date on day of sale.

Title unquestionable. Plats are .. For other particulars see JACOB W.. CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction..

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pa..

A large line of HATS and CA..

A line of CASSIMERES, NOT.. etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT ..

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

10 cases Surgical Instruments,
500 volumes Standard Medical W..
300 Rubber Horse Blankets,
50 cases Pure Port Wine—..

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT ..

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE ..

Dry Goods, Notions,

THIS MORNING at 9½ o'clock.

Large lot FURS, FANCY GOODS, CORSETS, .. a General Assortment. Also five .. MERES and THIBETS.

HARRISON & CO., Auct..

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S ..

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE, CARPETS

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, .. our Salesroom, .. Market-st., Parlor .. ber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Chairs, Tables, &c. Also splendid line of .. Millinery Show Cases.

ELISON & FOSTER, Au..

By G. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION

STILL ANOTHER GRAND S..

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Our attention having been .. rdner Extinguisher has been .. representation, to-wit: Th.. date with the so-called Gar.. wn all suits against them .. NT OF OUR PATENTS, thi.. tements are

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